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IDENTIFIERS

Title I: Kansas

#### ABSTRACT

This document is arranged in three parts. Part I reviews the local educational agencies (LEA's) Elementary Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title I programs for fiscal year 1975. This review includes the following sections: program achievements in reading and mathematics for the regular term and for the summer term, statistical overview of Title I in Kansas (school enrollment, geographic distribution of program sites, participation by grade level, by activity, by race, by sex, and by public/nonpublic school attendance, and Title I expenditures), program operation in LEAs (attendance centers, staffing, parent advisory councils, materials, and evaluation tests), and program operation for the State Educational Agency (Title I section organizational chart, professional staff, staff services, and program management). Programs in State institutions for neglected and delinquent children are dealt with in Part II of this report. Included in this section are an introduction, an overview of the programs (background, participants, achievements, staff personnel, inservice training), and state administration (program development, program approval and implementation, program evaluation, program dissemination, and major problem areas). Three appendices comprise Part III: two data collection instruments, and a computer printout of the regular term student data summary. (Author/AM)

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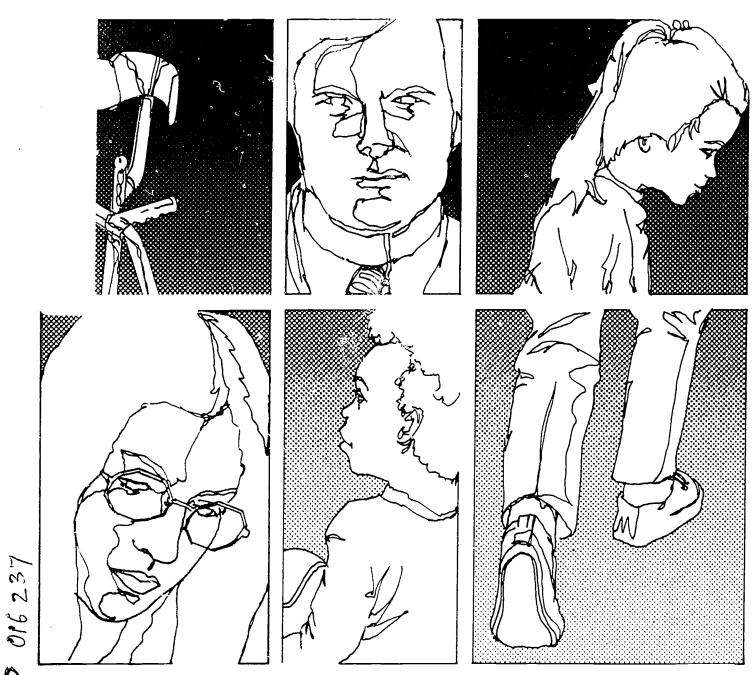
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# KANSAS Annual Evaluation Report 1975







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#### INTRODUCTION

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-10 provides federal funds for compensatory educational programs designed for children living in areas with high concentrations of low income families. The basic aim of this legislation was to expand and improve educational opportunities for economically and educationally deprived children.

The program was initiated during the 1965-66 school year. Considerable knowledge was accumulated the first year concerning the needs of educationally deprived children. The local educational agencies implemented programs in 1966-67 with considerable confidence and planning, providing evidence that education of underprivileged children was on its way. The 1967-68 school year found local educational agencies capitalizing upon knowledge and experience in planning and implementing programs that were proven and documented. Experience and wisdom amassed in the first three years were evident in the 1968-69 programs. In 1969-70 programs, local educational agencies deleted undeserving activities and concentrated on fewer children, thus implementing programs more in line with the intent of the Act. The following year (1970-71) saw the continued refinement of programs. Advisory committees became mandatory. The year 1971-72 marked the entry of comparability of attendance centers along with the establishment of more elaborate needs assessment tecnhiques. Accountability became the password in 1972-73 and a Systems Manual for Management providing a depository of documentation was developed and tested in five of the largest local educational agencies with plans for statewide implementation in 1973-74.

An annual evaluation of all ESEA Title I, Public Law 89-10 programs is required by federal mandate. The FY 1975 Title I program evaluations have been completed by the local educational agencies and are on file in the state Title I Office. This, the state report, has been developed to supply the U. S. Office of Education program information collected by the state educational agency from the local educational agencies.



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The state educational agency approved public school programs for economically and educationally deprived children during fiscal year 1975 distributing a total grant of \$11,747,773.

Of the total distributed, 91% was for support of regular term Title I activities and 9% was for support of summer term activities.

A total of 34,305 students (unduplicated count) participated in Title I activities in LEA's during the iscal year.

29,289 participated in regular term activities11,320 participated in summer term activities6,304 participated in both regular and summer term activities

Of Kansas' 309 Unified School Districts, 279 participated in the P.L. 89-10, Title I program.

242 USD's conducted regular term activities
112 USD's conducted summer term activities
75 USD's conducted both regular and summer term activities

Programs in State Institutions for Neglected and Delinquent Children (P.L. 89-750) are treated in Part II of this report.



#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Appreciation is expressed to Kenneth Gentry, Title I Director.

Kansas State Department of Education and to the Title I Staff
for assistance in compile. On of this report.

Acknowledgement is due also to the Administrators, Teachers, Federal Program Coordinators and Title I program personnel in Local Educational Agencies and in State Institutions for Neglected and Delinquent Children for their contributions in the formulation of the raw data upon which this report is based.



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Part I - Programs in LEA's



I. Program Achievements-Regular Term

## 1. Program Achievements - Regular Term

#### A. Achievements in Reading

Both pre-test and post-test grade equivalent scores were reported for 19,688 (78%) of the 25,159 students participating in regular term Title I reading activities. Statewide, participating students demonstrated an average 1.33 months reading gain per month of instruction during the reporting period (regular term FY 1975).

In the years prior to the current reporting period, the same group of students had demonstrated an a rerage .72 month reading gain per month of instruction\*

Average Reading Gains by Grade (Months Gain per Month of Instruction)

	Current Year Average Gain	Prior Years Average Gain
Pre-Kindergarten	2.56	
Kindergarten	1.12	_
Grade 1	1.16	1.22
Grade 2	1.38	.76
Grade 3	1.27	.70
Grade 4	1.16	.67
Grade 5	1.28	.66
Grade 6	1.32	.64
Grade 7	1.78	.64
Grade 8	1.66	.64
Grade 9	1.34	.61
Grade 10	1.14	.62
Grade 11	1.20	.54
Grade 12	1.41	.59
<b>U</b> ngraded	1.68	
Combined	1.33	.72

<sup>\*</sup>Prior years gains were computed by dividing pre-test grade equivalent scores by a student's actual grade level.



Percent of Reading Participants in each grade level who demonstrated . . .

Grade Level	less than zero reading gain per month of instruction	zero to .7 months reading gain per month of instruction	.71 to 1 month reading gain per month of instruction	1.01 to 1.50 months reading gain per month of instruction	1.51 or more months reading gain per month of instruction	
Grade 1	1%	37%	21%	19%	22%	100%
Grade 2	3%	21%	18%	22%	36%	100%
Grade 3	5%	26%	16%	19%	34%	100%
Grade 4	8%	28%	15%	18%	31%	100%
Grade 5	9%	24%	13%	17%	37%	100%
Grade 6	10%	23%	13%	18%	36%	100%
Grade 7	12%	16%	10%	15% ·	47%	100%
Grade 8	14%	16%	11%	10%	49%	i00%
Grade 9	19%	19%	8%	10%	44%	100%
Grade 10	22%	18%	6%	12%	42%	100%
Grade 11	25%	28%	3%	9%	35%	100%
Grade 12	31%	12%	8%	8%	41%	100%
Combined	7%	24%	15%	18%	36%	100%

In general, it can be said that the education gap (reading) between participating educationally deprived children and average children of the same age (the national norm) is being closed when months of gain per month of instruction is greater than one.

If a child achieves at a rate	The reading gap
Greater than 1	Closed
Of 1	Maintained
Less than 1	Widened

In Kansas, 54% of all participants for whom reading data was reported demonstrated gains in excess of one month per month of instruction. In other words, among this population of students who have in prior years been falling farther behind their peers, the widening educational gap has been reversed (narrowed) for 54% of the students and the rate at which the gap has been widening was reduced for another 15% (approximately) of participants.



Of all tested reading participants, 54% demonstrated more than one month gain per month of instruction. Below is a listing, by grade, of reading participants who demonstrated gains of more than one month per month of instruction.

	% who demonstrated
	more than one month
	reading gain per month
	of instruction
C 1 4	
Grade 1	41%
Grade 2	58%
Grade 3	53%
Grade 4	49%
Grade 5	54%
Grade 6	54%
Grade 7	62%
Grade 8	59%
Grade 9	54%
Grade 10	54%
Grade 11	44%
Grade 12	49%
Combined	54%



#### B. Achievements in Math

Both pre-test and post-test grade equivalent scores were reported for 4,250 (50%) of the 8,475 students participating in regular term Title I math activities. Statewide, participating students demonstrated an average 1.31 months math gain per month of instruction during the reporting period. In the years prior to the current reporting period, the same group of students had demonstrated an average .84 months math gain per month of instruction.

Average Math Gains by Grade (Months Gain per Month of Instruction)

	Current Year Average Gain	Prior Years Average Gain
Pre-Kindergarten	.98	_
Kindergarten	1.07	_
Grade 1	1.18	1.30
Grade 2	1.09	.86
Grade 3	1.45	.76
Grade 4	1.29	.74
Grade 5	1.40	.72
Grade 6	1.50	.71
Grade 7	1.31	.73
Grade 8	1.54	.71
Grade 9	1.56	.63
Grade 10	_	_
Grade 11	_	_
Grade 12	_	<del>-</del>
Ungraded	1.12	_
Combined	1.31	.84



# Percent of Math Participants in each grade level who demonstrated . . .

Grade Level	less than zero math gain per month of instruction	zero to .7 month math gain per monuli of instruction	.71 to 1 month math gain per month of instruction	1.01 to 1.50 months math gain per month of instruction	1.51 or more months math gain per month of instruction	
Grade 1	1%	31%	18%	24%	26%	100%
Grade 2	4%	23%	19%	32%	22%	100%
Grade 3	4%	17%	15%	23%	41%	100%
Grade 4	6%	21%	15%	21%	37%	100%
Grade 5	6%	19%	13%	2 <b>2</b> %	40%	100%
Grade 6	5%	17%	14%	18%	46%	100%
Grade 7	13%	22%	14%	17%	34%	100%
Grade 8	11%	16%	11%	20%	42%	100%
Grade 9	12%	21%	12%	9%	46%	100%
Grade 10						
Grade 11	Too few reporte	d to provide r	meaningful data	a		
Grade 12	·			<del></del>		
Combined	5%	22%	16%	23%	34%	100%

The trend toward a widening gap in math achievement was reversed for 57% of math participants.



Of all tested math participants, 57% demonstrated more than one month gain per month of instruction. Below is a listing, by grade, of math participants who demonstrated gains of more than one month per month of instruction.

Grade Level	% who demonstrated more than one month math gain per month of instruction
Grade 1	50%
Grade 2	54%
Grade 3	64%
Grade 4	58%
Grade 5	62%
Grade 6	64%
Grade 7	51%
Grade 8	62%
Grade 9	55%
Grade 10	
Grade 11	Too few reported to provide
Grade 12	meaningful data.
Combined	57%



II. Program Achievements-Summer Term

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#### II. Program Achievements - Summer Term

Because of the short time span encompassed by summer term Title I activities, an adjective scaling technique rather than a pre-test — post-test differential technique was used for evaluating participants in summer term activities.

For each summer participant in Title I reading or math, an evaluation form was completed by that student's teacher. Both for reading and for math, the form listed six skill areas and provided a format for the teacher to subjectively rate each student's skill level at the beginning of the summer term and then to describe each student's progress in each skill area at the end of the summer term. Examples of the reporting forms used are included on the following two pages.

#### A. Achievements in Reading

Summer term reading participants were evaluated in six skill areas.

At beginning of summer term, percent of participants whose skill level was rated ...

Reading Skill Areas	Well Below Normal	Slightly <u>Below_Norma</u> l	Normal or <u>Above</u>
Dictionary Skills	38%	44%	18%
Word Meaning	38%	44%	18%
Comprehension	41%	41%	18%
Sight Words	37%	41%	<b>22</b> %
Phonetic Analysis	43%	41%	16%
Structural Analysis	44%	43%	13%

A total of 7,295 students participated in summer term reading activities. Some participated only in summer activities and some had also participated in regular term activities.



Teacher: Fill out one Student Evaluation Form for each summer Title I Reading student. Name of Student

Name of Student

Submitting to ASOE.

STUDENT EVALUATION FORM
Summer Title I

**READING** 

		Summer	At the beginning of the Summer this student's skill is ,					At the	end of the S	Summer program	n, this	
Reading Skill Areas		Well Below Normal	Slightly Below Normal	Normal or Above				Very little if any Improvement	SF_int Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Much Improvement	
Dictionary Skills	1.	1	2	3	(10	))	7.	1	2	3	4	(1)
Word Meaning	2.	1	2	3	(11	)	8.	1	2	3	4	(17)
Comprehension	3	1	2	3	(12	)	9.	1	2	3	4	(18)
Sight Words	4.	1	2	3	(13	,	10.	1	2	3.	4	(19)
Phonetic Analysis	5.	1	2	3	(14	)	11.	1	2	3	4	(20)
Structural Analysis	6.	1	2	3	(15	)	12.	1	2	3	4	(21)

For each skill area put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's skill level at the beginning of the summer program.

For each skill area, put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's progress during the summer program.

You need evaluate each student only in those skill areas in which you will provide instruction during the summer program.

If you think explanatory comment is needed, use this space.

Teacher: Fill out one Student Evaluation Form for each summer Title 1 Math student.

Cur or name before submitting to ASOK!

# STUDENT EVALUATION FORM Summer Title I

#### **MATHEMATICS**

USD No							
	(1 - 3	3)					
KSDE	Use 2						
Grade	,	1 - 7)					
	18	- 9)					

		At the beginning of the Summer this student's skill is					At the end of the Summer program, this student has shown					
Math Skill Areas		Well Below Normal	Slightly Below Normal	Normal or Above				Very little if any Improvement	Slight Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Much Improvement	
Comprehension of Numeration System	1.	1	2	3	(10	1	7.	1	2	3	4	(16
Basic Addition/Subtraction	2.	1	2	3	(11	)	8.	1	2	3	4	(1
Basic Multiplication/Division	3.	1	2	3	112	)	9.	1	2	3	4	(1;
Concepts/Operations with Fractions/Decimals	4.	1	2	3	(13		10.	1	2	3	4	(19
Measures/Calculations for Lengths/Areas/Volumes	5.	1	2	3	(14)		11.	1	2	3	4	(20
Algebraic Concepts/Operations	6.	1	2	3	(15)		12.	1	2	3	4	(2)

For each skill area put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's skill level at the beginning of the summer program.

For each skill area, put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's progress during the summer program.

You need evaluate each student only in those skill areas in which you will provide instruction during the summer program.

If you think explanatory comment is needed, use this space.

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# Summer Progress Description — Dictionary Skills

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvernent	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	_			_
Kindergarten	_			
Grade 1	28%	35%	29%	8%
Grade 2	27%	32%	30%	11%
Grade 3	20%	43%	29%	8%
Grade 4	22%	37%	33%	8%
Grade 5	24%	41%	29%	6%
Grade 6	26%	38%	31%	5%
Grade 7	18%	35%	36%	11%
Grade 8	19%	37%	34%	10%
Grade 9	36%	36%	28%	0%
Grade 10	16%	48%	28%	8%
Grade 11	33%	33%	29%	5%
Grade 12	0%	50%	50%	0%
Ungraded	12%	21%	52%	15%
All grades combined	23%	38%	31%	8%



## Summer Progress Description — Word Meaning

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	_		_	
Kindergarten	11%	50%	34%	5%
Grade 1	16%	49%	29%	6%
Grade 2	17%	42%	33%	8%
Grade 3	17%	40%	34%	9%
Grade 4	19%	42%	31%	8%
Grade 5	18%	43%	33%	6%
Grade 6	<b>2</b> 1%	3 <b>8</b> %	35%	6%
Grade 7	15%	31%	<b>38</b> %	16%
Grade 8	17%	<b>30</b> %	40%	13%
Grade 9	<b>2</b> 5%	47%	<b>2</b> 5%	3%
Grade 10	19%	41%	31%	9%
Grade 11	29%	3 <b>8</b> %	<b>29</b> %	4%
Grade 12	0%	<b>50</b> %	<b>50</b> %	0%
Ungraded	6%	22%	54%	18%
All grades combined	18%	41%	33%	8%



# Summer Progress Description - Comprehension

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	_	<del></del>	_	<del></del>
Kindergarten	9%	44%	40%	7%
Grade 1	17%	41%	34%	8%
Grade 2	16%	40%	34%	10%
Grade 3	15%	40%	35%	10%
Grade 4	16%	40%	34%	10%
Grade 5	18%	39%	33%	10%
Grade 6	20%	33%	37%	10%
Grade 7	16%	25%	39%	20%
Grade 8	15%	27%	38%	20%
Grade 9	11%	41%	42%	6%
Grade 10	16%	39%	26%	19%
Grade 11	29%	25%	38%	8%
Grade 12	_	_		
Ungraded	18%	30%	38%	14%
All grades combined	17%	38%	35%	10%



## Summer Progress Description — Sight Words

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	_	_	_	_
Kindergarten	16%	<b>39</b> %	32%	13%
Grade 1	18%	37%	34%	11%
Grade 2	15%	38%	36%	11%
Grade 3	13%	40%	<b>36</b> %	11%
Grade 4	17%	43%	31%	9%
Grade 5	20%	43%	29%	8%
Grade 6	20%	42%	31%	7%
Grade 7	22%	29%	34%	15%
Grade 8	16%	30%	40%	14%
Grade 9	28%	45%	24%	3%
Grade 10	19%	<b>52</b> %	22%	7%
Grade 11	30%	36%	30%	4%
Grade 12	_	***	_	_
Ungraded	<b>25</b> %	25%	37%	13%
All grades combined	17%	40%	33%	10%





# Summer Progress Description — Phonetic Analysis

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten				<del></del>
Kindergarten	19%	35%	29%	_ 17%
Grade 1	18%	38%	33%	11%
Grade 2	16%	38%	35%	11%
Grade 3	16%	42%	33%	9%
Grade 4	19%	41%	34%	6%
Grade 5	18%	44%	30%	8%
Grade 6	22%	38%	32%	8%
Grade 7	16%	39%	33%	12%
Grade 8	16%	46%	27%	13%
Grade 9	19%	49%	26%	6%
Grade 10	18%	46%	29%	7%
Grade 11	27%	23%	<b>4</b> 5%	5%
Grade 12	_			
Ungraded	20%	24%	38%	18%
All grades combined	18%	40%	33%	9%



# Summer Progress Description — Structural Analysis

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	_	_		
Kindergarten	15%	46%	25%	14%
Grade 1	24%	40%	29%	7%
Grade 2	19%	42%	32%	7%
Grade 3	21%	42%	31%	6%
Grade 4	22%	40%	32%	6%
Grade 5	20%	47%	27%	6%
Grade 6	23%	39%	33%	5%
Grade 7	14%	36%	38%	12%
Grade 8	16%	38%	35%	11%
Grade 9	26%	48%	26%	0%
Grade 10	14%	51%	28%	7%
Grade 11	27%	36%	32%	5%
Grade 12	_	_	_	_
Ungraded	25%	25%	34%	16%
All grades combined	21%	41%	31%	7%





## B. Achievements in Math

Summer term math participants were evaluated in six skill areas.

At beginning of summer term, percent of participants whose skill level was rated ...

Math Skill Areas	Well Below Normal	Slightly Below Normal	Normal or <u>Above</u>
Comprehension of Numeration System	25%	41%	34%
Basic Addition/Subtraction	27%	44%	29%
Basic Multiplication/Division	43%	41%	16%
Concepts/Operating with Fractions/Decimals	55%	36%	9%
Measures/Calculations for Lengths/Areas/Volumes	49%	37%	14%
Algebraic Concepts/ Operations	64%	27%	9%

A total of 6,686 students participated in summer term math activities. Some participated only in summer activities and some had also participated in regular term activities.



# Summer Progress Description - Comprehension of Numeration System

At end of summer, percent of participants who have shown ...

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	_	_		_
Kindergarten	17%	33%	35%	15%
Grade 1	20%	36%	33%	11%
Grade 2	15%	36%	38%	11%
Grade 3	18%	37%	36%	9%
Grade 4	17%	<b>37</b> %	40%	6%
Grade 5	15%	39%	38%	8%
Grade 6	15%	41%	36%	8%
Grade 7	18%	29%	40%	13%
Grade 8	13%	29%	49%	9%
Grade 9	14%	66%	20%	0%
Grade 10			<del></del>	_
Grade 11	14%	27%	45%	14%
Grade 12			_	
Ungraded	7%	39%	20%	34%
All grades combined	17%	37%	37%	10%

**2**8



# Summer Progress Description - Basic Addition/Subtraction

	Very little if any	Slight	Moderate	Much
Grade Level	<u>improvement</u>	improvement	improvement	improvement
Pre-Kindergarten		_	_	_
Kindergarten	27%	28%	35%	10%
Grade 1	15%	34%	36%	15%
Grade 2	11%	28%	43%	18%
Grade 3	13%	30%	40%	17%
Grade 4	16%	31%	41%	12%
Grade 5	12%	36%	41%	11%
Grade 6	12%	34%	44%	10%
Grade 7	19%	33%	35%	13%
Grade 8	17%	30%	42%	11%
Grade 9	22%	53%	22%	3%
Grade 10	-	_	_	
Grade 11	9%	27%	55%	9%
Grade 12		-	_	<del></del>
Ungraded	10%	35%	23%	32%
All grades combined	14%	32%	40%	14%



# Summer Progress Description — Basic Multiplication/Division

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	<b>Muc</b> h improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	_	~	_	_
Kindergarten			-	
Grade 1	36%	24%	24%	16%
Grade 2	17%	35%	35%	13%
Grade 3	19%	32%	33%	16%
Grand 4	17%	32%	34%	17%
Grade 5	13%	27%	42%	18%
Grade 6	13%	27%	46%	14%
Grade 7	19%	27%	33%	21%
Grade 8	13%	32%	38%	17%
Grade 9	22%	39%	36%	3%
Grade 10	-		-	
Grade 11	14%	27%	41%	18%
Grade 12		~		
Ungraded	3%	50%	50%	27%
All grades combined	16%	30%	37%	16%



# Summer Progress Description - Concepts/Operations with Fractions/Decimals

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	·Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten				
Kindergarten	_			_
Grade 1	8%	36%	31%	25%
Grade 2	<b>7</b> %	29%	46%	18%
Grade 3	<b>27</b> %	27%	34%	12%
Grade 4	27%	<b>7</b> %	23%	13%
Grade 5	19%	28%	36%	17%
Grade 6	16%	31%	34%	19%
Grade 7	19%	24%	31%	26%
Grade 8	16%	<b>24</b> ?′	33%	27%
Grade 9	16%	24%	41%	19%
Grade 10				
Grade 11	18%	18%	23%	41%
Grade 12		_		
Ungraded	6%	<b>72</b> %	22%	0%
All grades combined	19%	30%	33%	18%



Summer Progress Description — Measures/Calculations for Lengths/Areas/Volumes

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten	***			_
Kindergarten			_	_
Grade 1	<b>9</b> %	37%	30%	24%
Grade 2	6%	40%	3 <b>9</b> %	15%
Grade 3	23%	28%	40%	9%
Grade 4	28%	35%	28%	9%
Grade 5	20%	30%	<b>39</b> %	11%
Grade 6	<b>2</b> 7%	4 <b>4</b> %	25%	4%
Grade 7	22%	44%	24%	10%
Grade 8	31%	32%	24%	13%
Grade 9	<b>2</b> 5%	<b>50</b> %	25%	0%
Grade 10		_	-	_
Grade 11	19%	33%	29%	19%
Grade 12		_	_	_
Ungraded	14%	48%	7%	31%
All grades combined	<b>2</b> 2%	37%	31%	11%



# Summer Progress Description - Algebraic Concepts/Operations

Grade Level	Very little if any improvement	Slight improvement	Moderate improvement	Much improvement
Pre-Kindergarten				
Kindergarten				
Grade 1	27%	32%	23%	18%
Grade 2	5%	46%	39%	10%
Grade 3	38%	28%	30%	4%
Grade 4	37%	45%	16%	2%
Grade 5	36%	30%	28%	6%
Grade 6	44%	41%	11%	4%
Grade 7	30%	30%	33%	7%
Grade 8	38%	32%	18%	12%
Grade 9	37%	25%	25%	13%
Grade 10		_		
Grade 11	******			
Grade 12				
Ungraded		_		
All grades combined	34%	36%	23%	7%



III. Statistical Overview of Title I in Kansas



## III. STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF TITLE I IN KANSAS

A. Enrollment in Kansas Accredited Schools, Grades K-12, FY 1975. (Kansas Educational Directory, 1974-75)

Public Schools

469,234

Non-Public Schools

31,758

Total

500,992

93.7% of the students attend public schools
6.3% of the students attend non-public schools

309 Public school districts enroll 469,234 students

4 Unified School Districts (U.S.D.'s) have enrollments in excess of 10,000 students (K-12)

The largest school district has 11.2% of total state enrollment. The two largest school districts have 20.0% of total state enrollment. The three largest school districts have 26.4% of total state enrollment. The four largest school districts have 30.6% of total state enrollment.

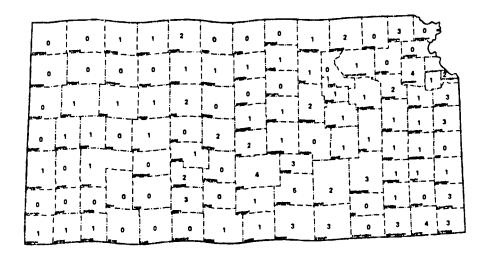
7 U.S.D.'s have enrollments of between 5,000 and 9,999 students Collectively they enroll 10.2% of the state's students

197 U.S.D.'s have enrollments of between 500 and 4,999 students Collectively they enroll 52.6% of the state's students

101 U.S.D.'s have enrollments of 499 or fewer students Collectively they enroll 6.6% of the state's students



## B. Geographic Distribution of Regular Term Title I Program Sites

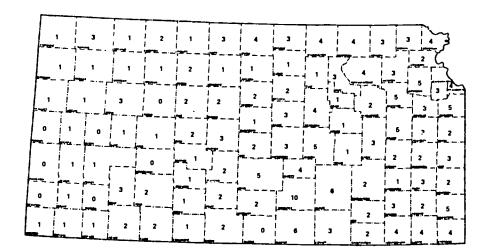


The number placed in each county represents the number of local educational agencies in that county operating regular term Title I programs during the 1974-1975 school year. Generally, school district boundaries do not coincide with county boundary lines. The location of the major attendance center and the school district's central office determined the county designation.





C. Geographic Distribution of Summer Term Title I Program Sites



#### D. Participating L.E.A.'s

Of Kansas' 309 Unified School Districts, 279 participated in the P.L. 89-10 Title I program.

242 LEA's conducted regular term activities

112 LEA's conducted summer term activities

75 LEA's conducted both regular and summer term activities

Participating LEA's conducted the following Title I activities:

Number of LEA's conducting Title I activities <u>Activity</u> Regular Term Summer Term Reading 217 91 Math 75 81 Social Sciences 4 4 Sciences 3 4 Language Arts 40 34 Speech Therapy 10 10 Guidance/Counselling 3 1 Medical Assistance 1 0 Home Visitation/Social Work 2 Learning Disabilities 6 3 Food/Meals 0 4 Physical Education for Handicapped 1 8 Other 37 21



Total LEA's participating



242

E. A total of 34,305 students (unduplicated count) participated in P.L. 89-10 Title I activities in LEA's during the fiscal year.

29,289 participated in regular term activities
11,320 participated in summer term activities
6,304 participated in both regular and summer term activities

By grade level student participation was distributed as follows:

Number of Participants

Grade Level	Regular _Term_	Summer <u>Term</u>	Total (Unduplicated)	% of All Participants
Pre-Kindergarten	363	475	572	1.7%
Ki <b>nde</b> rga <b>rten</b>	1,920	607	2,187	6.4%
Grade 1	3,386	1,682	4,164	12.1%
Grade 2	4,714	1,598	5,417	15.8%
Grade 3	4,206	1,562	4,893	14.2%
Grade 4	4,134	1,571	4,825	14.0%
Grade 5	3,619	1,367	4,220	12.3%
Grade 6	3,109	1,025	3,560	10.4%
Grade 7	1,753	476	1.962	5.7%
Grade 8	1,024	307	1,159	3.4%
Grade 9	629	267	746	2.2%
Grade 10	178	70	209	.6%
Grade 11	74	55	98	.3%
Grade 12	48	28	60	.2%
U <b>n</b> gra <b>ded</b>	132	230	233	7%
Total	29,289	11,320	34,305	100.0%

Slightly more than 50% of all FY 1975 participants were in third grade or below.

Since 1969 the percentage of participants in third grade or below has steadily increased:

1969 — 30.4% were 3rd grade or below 1970 — 37.8% were 3rd grade or below 1971 — 38.9% were 3rd grade or below 1972 — 40.2% were 3rd grade or below 1973 — 45.3% were 3rd grade or below 1974 — 46.7% were 3rd grade or below 1975 — 50.2% were 3rd grade or below



## F. Distribution of Participants by Activity and by Grade Level\*

Percent of Participants in each grade level who participated in Title I ...

Grade Level	Reading	Math	Language _Arts	Science	Social Science	Health Phys.Ed.	Special Ed.	Vocational Education	Other
			711.50	<u> </u>	00101100	yuu.		<u>= aacat.o</u>	<u> </u>
Pre- Kindergarten	22%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%
Kindergarten	76%	81%	LT 1%	6%	0%	LT 1%	0%	0%	50%
Grade 1	83%	41%	1%	LT 1%	0%	LT 1%	LT 1%	LT 1%	17%
Grade 2	91%	28%	1%	LT 1%	0%	LT 1%	LT 1%	LT 1%	12%
Grade 3	91%	21%	1%	LT 1%	0%	0%	0%	LT 1%	12%
Grade 4	90%	25%	1%	LT 1%	0%	0%	0%	LT 1%	14%
Grade 5	90%	23%	2%	LT 1%	0%	0%	LT 1%	0%	14%
Grade 6	89%	25%	2%	LT 1%	0%	0%	LT 1%	0%	16%
Grade 7	85%	18%	6%	LT 1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Grade 8	81%	24%	6%	LT 1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%
Grade 9	76%	16%	5%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	5%
Grade 10	59%	1%	9%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	17%
Grade 11	66%	3%	15%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	20%
Grade 12	85%	4%	19%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	8%
Ungraded	95%	11%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	5%
All participants combined	s 86%	29%	2%		0%		1%		16%

<sup>\*</sup>Some students participated in more than one Title I activity so percentage totals for each grade level exceed 100%.



## G. Distribution of Participants by Race and by Grade Level

Percent of Participants in each grade level who were ...

			•	_			J **C  C	
Grade Level	<u>Whit</u>	e Black	Am. <u>Indiar</u>		Mexican America	n <u>Oriental</u>	Other or not Identified	Number of Participants
Pre-								
Kindergarter	า 37%	<b>59</b> %	1%	0%	2%	0%	1% = 100%	363
Kindergarten	49%	40%	LT 1%	LT 1%	<b>7</b> %	LT 1%	3% = 100%	1,920
Grade 1	70%	21%	2%	LT 1%	5%	LT 1%	2% = 100%	3,386
Grade 2	73%	20%	1%	LT 1%	4%	LT 1%	1% = 100%	4,714
Grade 3	72%	22%	1%	LT 1%	3%	LT 1%	1% = 100%	4,206
Grade 4	69%	24%	1%	LT 1%	4%	LT 1%	1% = 100%	4,134
Grade 5	69%	24%	1%	0%	4%	LT 1%	1% = 100%	3,619
Grade 6	65%	28%	1%	LT 1%	4%	LT 1%	1% = 100%	3,109
Grade 7	85%	10%	LT 1%	0%	4%	LT 1%	= 100%	1,753
Grade 8	85%	11%	1%	0%	3%	0%	= 100%	1,024
Grade 9	73%	18%	1%	LT 1%	5%	LT 1%	1% = 100%	629
Grade 10	76%	13%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1% = 100%	
Grade 11	78%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11% = 100%	178
Grade 12	77%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	19% = 100%	74
Ungraded	80%	20%	0%	LT 1%	0%	0%		48
All participant			070	21 170	0 70	076	0% = 100%	132
combined	70%	23%	1%	LT 1%	4%	LT 1%	1% = 100%	
Number of								29,289
Participants	20,483	6,755	245	20	1,194	63	529	Total



## H. Distribution of Participants by Sex and by Grade Level

Percent of Participants in each grade level who were ...

Grade Level	Male	Female
Pre-Kindergarten	50%	50%
Kindergarten	54%	46%
Grade 1	61%	39%
Grade 2	6 <b>0</b> %	40%
Grade 3	6 <b>1</b> %	39%
Grade 4	. 6 <b>1</b> %	39%
Grade 5	58%	42%
Grade 6	59%	41%
Grade 7	6 <b>1</b> %	39%
Grade 8	6 <b>3</b> %	37%
Grade 9	68%	32%
Grade 10	82%	18%
Grade 11	<b>7</b> 5%	25%
Grade 12	73%	27%
Ungraded	61%	39%
All participants combined	60%	40%





## I. Distribution of Participants by Public/Non-Public School Attendance and by Grade

Percent of Participants in each grade level who attended ...

	will affellided	
Grade Level	Public Schools	Non-Public Schools
Pre-Kindergarten	100%	0%
Kindergarten	99%	LT 1%
Grade 1	96%	4%
Grade 2	95%	5%
Grade 3	96%	4%
Grade 4	95%	5%
Grade 5	96%	4%
Grade 6	96%	4%
Grade 7	98%	2%
Grade 8	98%	2%
Grade 9	100%	LT 1%
Grade 10	100%	0%
Grade 11	100%	0%
Grade 12	100%	0%
Ungraded	100%	0%
All participants combined	96%	4%



#### J. Title I Expenditures

An average of \$342.45 in Title I funds was expended for each of the 34,305 students participating in P.L. 89-10, Title I activities in LEA's during fiscal year 1975 (total expenditure = \$11,747,773). This represents an increase of 8.4% over the \$315.94 per student expenditure for fiscal year 1974.

For the 29,289 students participating in regular term activities, the average per student expenditure was \$364.99 for the regular term.

For the 11,320 students participating in summer term activities, the average per student expenditure was \$93.40 for the summer term.

For the 6,304 students participating in both regular and summer term activities, the average per student expenditure was \$458.39.

Of the \$11,747,773 Title I allocation \$10,690,473 (91%) was expended for regular term activities.

During the regular term (9 months) 25,159 students participated in reading activities and 8,475 participated in math activities.

The average gain demonstrated by reading participants was 1.33 months gain per month of instruction.

The average prior years gain for reading participants was .72 month gain per month.

Accelerated rate of reading gain due to

Title I participation:
(1.33 - .72) = .61 additional months gain

per month of instruction

Total months of Title I reading instruction: (25,159 participants X 9 months) = 226,431 months of Title I reading instruction

Total months of reading gain attributable to Title I participation: (226,431 X .61) = 138,123 additional months of reading gain

The average gain demonstrated by math participants was 1.31 months gain per month of instruction.

The average prior years gain for math participants was .84 month gain per month.

Accelerated rate of math gain due to

Title I participation:
(1.31 - .84) = .47 addition months gain

per month of instruction

Total months of Title I math instruction: (8,475 participants X 9 months) = 76,275 months of Title I math instruction

Total months of math gain attributable to Title I participation: (76,275 X .47) = 35,849 additional months of math gain.

Total additional months of gain (reading and math) attributable to Title I: (138,123 + 35,349) = 173,972 months of gain.

Cost (Title I expenditure) for each additional month of gain attributable to Title I:  $$10,690,473 \div 173,972 = $61.45^{\circ}$ 

\*This amount does not take into account the expenditure of Title I funds for activities other than reading or math.



IV. Program Operation in LEA's





#### A. Attendance Centers

The 242 LEA's conducting regular term Title I activities contain a total of 1,430 public school attendance centers.

A total of 797 of those attendance centers were qualified as eligible for Title I activities as a result of local needs assessment.

Regular term Title I activities were actually conducted in 709 of the 797 eligible attendance centers.

The 112 LEA's conducting summer term Title I activity contain a total of 860 public school attendance centers.

A total of 452 of those attendance centers were qualified as eligible for Title I activities as a result of local needs assessment.

Summer term Title I activities are actually conducted in 239 of the 452 eligible attendance centers.

In 95% of the participating LEA's, grade equivalent scores were used as a basis for selecting individual student participants.

Most LEA's (75%) selected students with grade equivalent scores at least 7 months below grade level.

One-fourth of the LEA's selected students with grade equivalent scores more than one year below grade level.



## B. Staffing

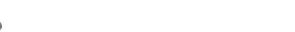
In participating LEA's a total of 1,425 funded personnel were employed in regular term Title I programs. Of that number 847 were dedicated full time and 578 were dedicated part-time to Title I activities. In addition, 94 volunteers worked in regular term Title I programs.

In summer term programs, a total of 1,436 funded personnel were employed. Of those, 594 were full time and 842 were part time. An additional 28 persons worked in a voluntary capacity.

Funded Title I Personnel

	- 1100 1 1 013011110	•
	Regular Term	Summer Term
<u>Teachers</u>		
Pre-Kindergarten	14	29
Kindergarten	45	23
Elementary Reading	609	470
Elementary Math	260	419
Elementary Science	4	0
Elementary Social Science	4	1
Elementary Language Arts	79	148
Elementary Other Subjects	19	69
Secondary—Any Subject	54	62
Teacher Aides		
Reading	336	186
Math	95	167
Science	1	3
Social Science	1	5
La <b>n</b> guage Arts	35	63
Other	88	47
Other		
Speech Therapist	14	9
Psychologist Psych	13	
Nurse	6	2 2
Social Worker	1	5
Tutor	26	3
Clerical	78	49
Administrator	107	100
Other	79	119
Totals*	1,425	1,436

<sup>\*</sup>Some funded personnel worked in more than one reporting category but the totals reported are unduplicated counts.



For Teachers	62%	38%	36%	15%	23%
For Teacher Aides (where aides are used)	71%	13%	10%	29%	<b>7</b> %

In 57% of the LEA's, teachers and teacher aides receive in-service training separately. Teachers and teacher aides receive in-service training jointly in 21% of the LEA's, and 22% of the LEA's employ both joint and separate training modalities for teachers and aides.

Among both teachers and aides, the primary emphasis of in-service training is on reading.

Among Title I teachers who received in-service training, the reported average was 23 hours per teacher during the year.

Among Title I teacher aides who received in-service training, the reported average was 13 hours per aide during the year.

Approximately \$85,000 in Title I funds was expended for in-service training during the year.





## C. Parent Advisory Councils

A total of 3,077 persons served as members of districtwide PAC's in participating LEA's. The size of district PAC's ranged from 3 members to 54 members with an average membership of 11.

Attendance center councils (building committees) ranged in size from one member to more than 60 members with an average membership of 6.

77% of PAC members were parents of public school Title I participants

3% of PAC members were parents of non-public school Title I participants

13% of PAC members were public school staff members

1% of PAC members were non-public school staff members

6% of PAC members were none of the above

in 16% of the LEA's, the PAC meets at least once per month; 36% meet at least quarterly and 92% meet at least twice a year. In 8% of the LEA's the PAC meets less than twice a year.

In all LEA's PAC members were familiarized with Title I guidelines and regulations.

PAC members were involved in setting Title I program objectives in 87% of the participating LEA's.

In 72% of the LEA's, PAC members review the draft Title I program application prior to its submission.

In 70% of the LEA's, PAC members review and comment on the final program application prior to its submission.

PAC members are involved in program evaluation in 85% of the LEA's.

PAC members in 69% of the participating LEA's are routine visitors to Title I activities in operation.

PAC members in 29% of the LEA's receive the "Title I Newsletter."

Participating LEA's reported spending a total of \$12,000 in Title I funds in support of PAC activities during the year.





#### D. Materials, Evaluation, Tests

Each participating LEA was asked to report the types of commercially available reading materials employed in local Title I reading activities.

```
88% of LEA's used SRA Kits
84% of LEA's used Readers Digest Skill Builder
65% of LEA's used Barnell-Loft
63% of LEA's used Educational Development Lab materials
58% of LEA's used Lyons and Carnahan
57% of LEA's used cassette tapes from various sources
56% of LEA's used Benefic Press
48% of LEA's used McGraw-Hill
44% of LEA's used Scholastic
43% of LEA's used Economy Company
43% of LEA's used Hoffman
37% of LEA's used programmed learning materials from various sources
36% of LEA's used Continental Press
32% of LEA's used Bowmar
28% of LEA's used Psycho-Technics
19% of LEA's used Systems 80
17% of LEA's used Random-Singer
12% of LEA's used Alpha-One
12% of LEA's used Fountain Valley
11% of LEA's used Sounds of Language
```

In local Title I reading activities, phonetic analysis tends to be the most emphasized skill area. Comprehension, sight words, word meaning, structural analysis and dictionary skills follow in descending order of emphasis in local reading activities.

Ninety-six percent (96%) of participating LEA's defined their reading objectives in terms of months of reading gain per month of instruction. Of those, 77% used one month gain per month of instruction as a reading objective; 14% sought a reading gain objective of less than one month per month and 9% sought a reading gain objective of more than one month per month.



Eighty percent (80%) of the participating LEA's reported average reading gains of more than one month per month. Ninety-four percent (94%) reported average reading gains which were larger than prior years average gains for participating students.

Seventy-eight percent (78%) of participating LEA's defined their math objective in terms of months of math gain per month of instruction. Of those, 73% used one month gain per month of instruction as a math objective; 17% sought a math gain objective of less than one month per month and 10% sought a math gain objective of more than one month per month.

Seventy-six percent (76%) of the participating LEA's reported average math gains of more than one month per month. Eighty-eight percent (88%) reported average math gains which were larger than prior years average gains for participating students.

Participating LEA's were asked to report the test used to measure gains for each student participating in regular term reading or math.

#### Reading Tests Used

20% of reading students were tested with Stanford Achievement

18% of reading students were tested with California Achievement

15% of reading students were tested with Metropolitan Achievement

13% of reading students were tested with Gates MacGinitie

10% of reading students were tested with Iowa Test of Basic Skills

9% of reading students were tested with SRA Achievement

4% of reading students were tested with Diagnostic Reading Test

1% of reading students were tested with Nelson

10% of reading students were tested with other tests

#### Math Tests Used

32% of math students were tested with Metropolitan Readiness

28% of math students were tested with California Achievement

8% of math students were tested with Stanford Achievement

8% of math students were tested with SRA Achievement

3% of math students were tested with Modern Math Concepts Test

1% of math students were tested with Diagnostic Test in Arithmetic

20% of math students were tested with other tests



In an attempt to identify the costs associated with Title I evaluation, participating LEA's were asked to provide the following cost estimates for evaluation activities:

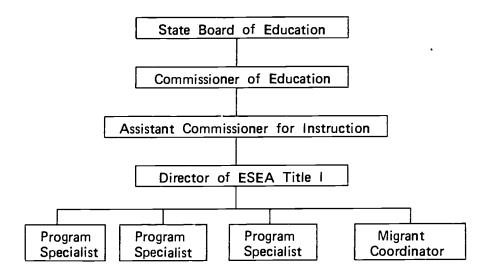
Cost of Testing Materials		\$152,031	
Cost of Staff Time (including tead to administer, score, record pre-t post-tests		\$864,069	
Cost of staff time to prepare evaluereport (to SEA)	uation	\$154,258	
Cost for services of local project evaluations (exclusive of costs list	ed above)	\$132,598 ————	
	TOTAL	\$1,302,956	
Amount of above total funded with Title I monies		\$780,491 =	60%

The above Title I expenditure estimate for evaluation represents 6.6% of the total fiscal year Title I allocation of \$11,747,773.



V. Program Operation-State Educational Agency

#### A. Title I Section Organizational Chart



#### B. Title I Professional Staff

The state educational agency is designed to provide consultative and supervisory services to local educational agencies participating in Title I programs. The work involves professional assistance in planning, organizing and implementing categorical educational programs to elementary and secondary schools and state institutions. The staff comprises five professional positions, namely: one director and four program specialists. The director coordinates all Title I programs and is directly responsible for the state institutional programs. Three program specialists are responsible for program approval and monitoring in a designated area of the state. Another specialist coordinates Migrant programs.

#### C. Staff Services

The program specialists extend a variety of services to local educational agencies in program planning, development, operation, evaluation and fiscal management.



Program planning and development encompasses many phases of operation, particularly imparting understanding of the "intent of Title I," the interpretation of and compliance with federal and state guidelines. Details such as needs assessment, selection of target attendance areas, comparability, selection of students, types of programs, parent involvement, advisory committees, general performance and process objectives and the evaluation design depict a small representation of services extended by the program specialist to local educational agency personnel.

Services are extended during the annual Title I Regional Conferences, on-site visitations, local educational agency personnel visits to the state educational agency and telephone and written communications.

On-site visitations are conducted to observe programs in operation and to insure that activities are implemented in accordance with program applications. A Monitoring Guide is given to local educational agencies at the beginning of the program. This booklet or handbook answers questions related to the overall operation of the program. It is basically geared to the legal requirements of Title I. It serves as a guide for both the local officials and state program specialists in evaluating compliance with the Title I program. Prior to the on-site visitation by a program specialist, the local official studies and completes the questions pertaining to his program. All visitations are scheduled by the program specialist approximately one week in advance. The program specialist reviews the completed Monitoring Guide with the program director. The director is asked to support and document his program's compliance with Title I guidelines and the application. Topics in the Monitoring Guide concern attendance areas, participants, services, supportive services, staffing and staff development, comparability, parent involvement, dissemination, evaluation and fiscal management. This procedure is followed by a "show and tell" observation of the program in operation and by conferences with the director and staff of the local program.

Major objectives of the monitoring visitations are as follows:

- to observe the administration of local educational agency programs funded by Title I;
- to determine if Title I activities are being implemented in compliance with the program application;



- to learn about problems encountered by local educational agencies in implementing Title I programs;
- to offer technical assistance and provide recommendations for Title I program improvement; and
- to provide administrative and consultative assistance involving special and immediate problems confronting Title I personnel as they implement their programs.

Each local educational agency must submit an annual evluation report for their approved Title I program. A guideline for the uniform collection of information is provided to each participating LEA (see appendices). Each LEA builds into the project, well defined performance objectives which can be measured to provide valid and reliable evidence of pupil achievement. The evaluation process and guidelines are explained in detail during the annual conference conducted by the state educational agency staff for all administrators and program coordinators.

The program specialist advises program coordinators on proper and acceptable procedures of Title I program accounting and reimbursement. Auditors from the Finance Section of the State Department of Education audit each LEA's Title I application annually and present a report to the state Title I Office for processing.

#### D. Program Management

The state educational agency continually strives to improve the quality of Title I programs. Continued emphasis is placed on the intent of Title I.

The ESEA Title I program in Kansas is committed to the concept of accountability. This involves both a state-level and local-level commitment to initiate Title I projects designed to meet the special educational needs of those educationally deprived children who have the greatest need for assistance. In striving for effectiveness, programs focus on learner needs in the areas of reading and mathematics with emphasis on preschool and the primary grades. Supportive services are supplementary to reading and mathematics and are designed to meet the special educational needs of Title I participating children.



In line with this policy, supportive personnel and services such as counselors, teacher aides, nurses, psychologists, social workers, cultural enrichment, etc., were approved only if components of a comprehensive program and if supportive of Title I students in instructional activities.

Federal regulations require a comprehensive assessment of the needs of educationally deprived children in the target areas of unified school districts. The state educational agency places major emphasis on providing assistance to the local educational agency relative to the procedures necessary to accomplish the assessment of needs. Documented student needs provide information enabling the state educational agency to more effectively administer the Title I effort. The needs assessment guides local educational agencies in designing more appropriate programs, and it delineates the bases for evaluating the Title I program. Needs assessment is explained in the State Title I Guideline and Instruction Handbook and is discussed at state Title I conferences for local educational agency personnel. Explanations and examples of needs assessment summaries appeared in the Title I Newsletter which is distributed monthly to the locals. The assessment of needs is incorporated in the Monitoring Guideline used by the program specialists during on-site visitations.

A series of conferences, geographically located for the local educational agency's convenience, are conducted each spring by state educational agency personnel. Administrators, federal program coordinators and other interested personnel from public and non-public schools attend these meetings. The Title I application evaluation and other pertinent information comprise the agenda. Ninety-two percent of the participating LEA's were represented at the regional meetings in May 1975.

A "Guideline and Instructions for ESEA Title I" manual is compiled for each fiscal year by the state educational agency. This manual contains information such as state and federal regulations, general instructions, application criteria and definitions, complete directions for planning and developing programs, completed samples of all forms, fiscal and accounting provisions, evaluation planning, design and measurements, and all Title I forms to be used in the implementation of Title I programs. The manual contains solutions to numerous problems and answers to many questions that arise in fulfilling the requirements for a Title I program.



Cooperative effort among sections of the State Department of Education promotes improved quality in Title I programs. Examples of this united effort include:

Curriculum Section — Teams composed of program specialists in the Curriculum Section of the State Department of Education conduct workshops on how to write performance objectives. A four-hour workshop teaches participants how to state and write objectives in performance terms. Reading Workshops — The state Right to Read Plan is designed to bring measurable improvements in the reading skills and attitudes of Kansas children. Workshops are continually being conducted to acquaint reading teachers with reading related programs, suggestions and materials. Topics for the workshops include: (a) individualized reading; (b) reading diagnosis; (c) use of newspapers in reading; (d) educational television; (e) school visitations and libraries and (f) behavioral and/or performance objectives. Participants attending the workshops are expected to return to their own school districts and conduct in-service training sessions for fellow teachers.

<u>Certification and Accreditation Sections</u> — Title I teachers and coordinators must meet all requirements and standards established by the Certification and Accreditation Sections of the State Department of Education.

Funds allowable for equipment and supplies have been limited to a definite percentage of the LEA's allocation. Construction and portable building funds have been completely eliminated from the program.

Program specialists from the Title I Section are invited to participate in local educational agency in-service training sessions, workshops and conferences to discuss "intent of Title I" problems and methods of improving programs for underprivileged children.

Forms have been designed and revised enabling the LEA's to streamline methods of reporting and to furnish the state educational agency with information essential to the successful operation of Title I programs in compliance with federal requests and regulations.



The state educational agency has established criteria for teacher aides to comply with State Department of Education regulations. Information such as duties, responsibilities, suggestions for in-service training and other recommendations all lead to a more successful participation of teacher aides in Title I programs.

Cooperation between the Auditing Section of the State Department of Education and the state educational agency contributes significantly to quality improvement of Title I programs. The auditors annually audit all LEA Title I budgets. Their findings are handed to state Title I program specialists who in turn "follow-up" on the audit report.

The state educational agency continually requests local educational agencies to be more selective in identifying Title I participants. Documentation is necessary in assessing the needs of educationally deprived children. The most pressing needs must be met first. So that resources are not too thinly spread, a minimum expenditure of \$300 per student is strongly recommended. Supportive services must be supplementary and specifically designed to meet the special educational needs of the Title I participating children.

The local educational agency is required to have the following documented information on file:

#### Selection of Target School

- Attendance areas which qualify for Title I identified by the percentage of children from low income families in each attendance area.
- In selected attendance areas the percent of students from low income families must meet or exceed the district wide average.
- All target schools may not be considered due to shortage of Title I funds. The LEA must rank the target schools on the basis of percent of students from low income families and select those schools with the highest percentage for inclusion in the program.
- Comparability source data.



#### Selection of Participants

- Conduct of a learner needs assessment in reading and mathematics for all students in the target schools selected for programs.
- Evidence that students in private schools have received adequate attention and consideration in the learner needs assessment.
- The instructional program must be designed to meet the specific learner needs identified in the selected target schools, with priority for the greatest learner needs.
- The identification of desired learner outcomes and the establishment of the learner's current status with respect to that outcome.
- Determination of cut-off scores and reasons for variations in selection of participants.
- The names of selected participants and needs assessment data .or each.

Local educational agencies are required to develop realistic performance objectives that relate directly to observed changes in behavior or academic performance. In addition to objective measurements, the importance of constant observation, anecdatal records, locally developed measures, questionnaires, charts, etc., add materially to the quality and relevance of program evaluation.

Individual program evaluations are reviewed by program specialists when renewal applications are received. The program specialist will also review a district's most recent evaluation. Greatest emphasis must be placed on early identification of specific learning problems. Behavioral characteristics identified must be recognizable and measurable in order to determine whether the educational objective has been met. Evaluation design and methods have become more thorough and sophisticated. Local educational agencies are advised to carefully monitor and consider the effectiveness of all activities. When programs do not produce significant results, a minor change in teaching techniques or curriculum may solve the problem. In other cases, a complete revamping of the program may be necessary.



Expalanation of the evaluation guideline and other information relative to evaluating Title I activities are a part of the agenda during the regional conferences conducted annually by state educational agency staff for local educational agency administrators and project coordinators.

Information on evaluation is also published periodically in the Title I Newsletter.

The Title I Newsletter is compiled the first of each month by the state educational agency. This newsletter contains information concerning legislation, new regulations, reports, deadlines, procedures, limitations, special projects, related articles and other items of interest pertaining to Title I ESEA.



Part II — Programs in State Institutions for Neglected and Delinquent Children



#### I. INTRODUCTION

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, Public Law 89-10, Title I as amended by Public Law 89-750, provides for grants to support programs designed to meet the special educational needs of neglected and delinquent children living in institutions.

For the fiscal year addressed by this report (1975) Kansas received grant monies totaling \$139,853 for operation of programs in state and locally operated institutions for neglected and delinquent children.

Four state operated institutions were funded in fiscal 1975. They were:

Youth Center at Beloit
Youth Center at Topeka
Larned Youth Rehabilitation Center
Osawatomie Youth Rehabilitation Center

One adult correctional institution, Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR), operated on a separate grant of \$85,209.

In addition, locally operated institutions for neglected and delinquent children are eligible for inclusion in county aggregate maximum grants under Title I of PL 89-10.



#### II. OVERVIEW OF P.L. 89-750 PROGRAMS

#### A. BACKGROUND

During the reporting period, a total of approximately 268 children participated in Title I (PL 89-750) programs at four state operated institutions for neglected and delinquent children.

students participated at Youth Center at Topeka (males)
students participated at Youth Center at Beloit (females)
students participated at Larned Youth Rehabilitation Center
students participated at Osawatomie Youth Rehabilitation Center

All four neglected and delinquent institutions conducted Title I reading activities. Three of the four also conducted Title I math activities. One had activities in language arts and one institutions conducted activities in science and in social science as well.

At KSIR, 26 students participated in Title I activities. Activities in reading, math and language arts were included in the program.

#### B. PARTICIPANTS

To identify those individuals eligible for program participation, three of the four neglected and delinquent institutions utilized standardized testing procedures. Nearly all selected individual participants who, when pre-tested, earned grade equivalent scores in reading and/or math which were 24 months or more below grade level.

At KSIR, individuals who pre-tested more than 24 months below grade level were targeted for participation in the program.

Participating institutions defined their program objectives in relation to months of test-demonstrated gain per month of instruction. An objective of at least one month gain per month instruction was typical.



### C. ACHIEVEMENTS

#### Reading

Students participating at Youth Center at Topeka demonstrated an average reading gain of 3.81 months gain per month of instruction.

Students participating at Youth Center at Beloit demonstrated an average reading gain of 2.12 months gain per month of instruction.

Students participating at Larned Youth Rehabilitation Center demonstrated an average reading gain of 1.44 months gain per month of instruction.

Students participating at Osawatomie Youth Rehabilitation Center demonstrated an average reading gain of 2.18 months gain per month of instruction.

For all students participating in P.L. 89-750 programs at the four state neglected and delinquent institutions, the average reading gain was 2.98 months gain per month of instruction.

At KSIR, participating students demonstrated an average reading gain of 1.72 months gain per month of instruction.

#### Math

The following average gains were demonstrated by participating students at the three state neglected and delinquent institutions conducting math activities:

Youth Center at Topeka — 2.74 months gain per month of instruction Youth Center at Beloit — 2.49 months gain per month of instruction Larned Youth Rehabilitation Center — 1.01 months gain per month of instruction

The combined average of participating math students at all three institutions was 2.44 months gain per month of instruction.

Participating math students at KSIR demonstrated 3.88 months math gain per month of instruction.



#### D. STAFF PERSONNEL

At the four state neglected and delinquent institutions, a total of 15 instructional staff personnel are funded with P.L. 89-750 monies. Eight of the nineteen are teachers (both full time and part time) and seven are teacher aides (both full time and part time). All four neglected and delinquent institutions utilized funded teachers and two of the four utilized funded teacher aides. In addition to instructional staff personnel, three other staff persons were funded for part time support of programs in administrative or clerical capacities.

At KSIR, three teachers and one teacher aide were funded.

#### E. IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Teachers at four of the five participating institutions receive at least part of their in-service training through local, regional or state seminars and workshops. At the fifth, the single funded teacher has taken college courses for credit to upgrade his professional knowledge and skills. In addition, professional consultation and visitations to outside schools and classrooms have been used to supplement more formal in-service training programs. Each funded teacher underwent a reported average of 100 hours of in-service training the year. In-service training for teacher aides amounted to a reported average of 90 hours. A reported total of \$2,715.00 of P.L. 89-750 funds was expended for in-service training.



## III. STATE ADMINISTRATION

#### A. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Kansas State Department of Education administers programs for neglected and delinquent children under Public Law 89-750 as a component of the state's total Title I operation.

In addition to providing workshops, literature and directive guidance, the state Title I staff provides general consultative services to Title I personnel and administrators in the planning and development of eligible programs. The state staff provides expertise in administration, fiscal management and evaluation as programs are formulated.

At each participating institution, responsibility for implementation and administration of institutional programs rests with the superintendent. Educational programs within the institutions are designed to meet the needs of the institutionalized clients (children), most of whom display severe emotional or behavioral problems.

Development of institutional educational programs for neglected and delinquent children follows procedures similar to those utilized in public school systems:

- Institutional staff members develop an assessment of the needs of the children under their supervision.
- Based on an analysis of the assessed needs, a preliminary program plan is formulated for preliminary approval.
- If approved, a draft of the program plan is presented to the Kansas State Department of Education's P.L. 89-750 program specialist for neglected and delinquent children.
- After review, advisement and consultation with the program specialist and with appropriate Special Education Section personnel, the institution's coordinator for federal programs prepares a formal application reflecting the finalized program plan.



#### B. PROGRAM APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

Upon formal approval of the final program plan and application, the State Title I Director sets normal processing machinery in motion.

Once approved, responsibility for implementing a program is in the hands of the institutional administrator and his staff who develop and apply appropriate techniques and procedures to achieve the stated program objectives. The state educational agency assumes a monitoring role with programs in operation.

#### C. PROGRAM EVALUATION

Institutions conducting approved programs under P.L. 89-750 are provided with a guideline for use in evaluating and reporting on the success of the program. This summary report is derived from information provided by participating institutions.

Periodically, and upon request, State Title I staff members conduct on-site visitations of approved institutional programs to observe program operation. They provide consultative services and resource interface with institutional program staff members. Observation and consultation visits also are conducted periodically by specialists from the Special Education and the Curriculum sections of the State Department of Education and by specialists from college faculties or other professional backgrounds to assist institutional personnel in the evaluative process.

#### D. PROGRAM DISSEMINATION

There are numerous out-of-state requests for information on Kansas educational programs for neglected and delinquent children in institutions. To meet this demand for information, Kansas Evaluation Reports are provided to other states on an exchange basis. In addition, Evaluation Reports are placed in libraries at every Kansas university, college and junior college. Supplementary reports as well as those required are provided to the U. S. Office of Education.



The "Title ! Newsletter" is circulated monthly among federal program coorindators to keep them up to date on news notes, announcements and other information pertinent to ESEA, Title I programs.

A Title I dissemination document, published annually, includes informational material on institutional programs for neglected and delinquent children. This dissemination document is distributed to local educational agencies, to universities, colleges and junior colleges, and to Title I agencies in other states.

Less formal dissemination occurs when institutional staff members respond to requests for topical programs or addresses from professional and service organizations.

Student produced work and other program related materials are frequently included in exhibits which are observed by children's parents and others. Counselors who work with children in the programs also provide parents with information concerning the programs. Accounts and features in local newspapers are an additional dimension to the program dissemination function.

## E. MAJOR PROBLEM AREAS

Programs designed to serve the needs of institutionalized neglected and delinquent students operate with a handicap from the outset. Nearly all served students exhibit emotional and/or behavioral probelms which have been responsible for their institutionalization.

Many of the participating students are irregular or inconsistent participants due to often unpredictable rotation into or out of the institutions themselves. In addition, changes in a student's institutional circumstances (extended passes, restrictions, paroles, security confinement, etc.) often prevent consistent participation.



Part III - Appendices



A. Data Collection Instrument - Regular Term



# TITLE I EVALUATION REPORT PART 1

## Program Information

Where you are asked to answer multiple choice questions, please CIRCLE the numbered boxes.

This permits keypunchers to read the numbers within the boxes.

Name of LEA	USD No(1) (2) (3)
Address	(1) (2) (3)
County	
Phone No Area Code Phone Number	
Person Submitting Evaluation ReportName	;
Title	
Phone No. (if different from above) Area code	Phone Number
1. Is your program conducted Summer Regul	ar Term only? (1) ner Term only? (2) ar and Summer Term? (3)
Where dollar amounts are requested, use whole  2. How much Title I money was approved for your USD for the 1974-75 school year? (Exclude carryover from the 1973-74 school year.)	\$ 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
3. How much Title I money was carried over from the 1973-74 school year?	\$ 12 13 14 15 16 17
<ul> <li>4. Total Title I funds available for 1974-75 school year. (Add No. 2 and No. 3)</li> </ul>	\$ 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
How much of the above amount was for	
5 regular school term activities?	\$ 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
6 summer term activities (if you have summer program)?	\$ 33 34 35 36 37 38

Total of No. 5 and No. 6 should equal amount in No. 4.

72



Of the amount fisted for regular term activities (No. 5 above) . . . 7. how much was for support of reading activities? 8. how much was for support of math activities? 9. how much was for support of other activities? The total of the three above figures (7,8,9) should equal the amount listed in No. 5. Please estimaze if you do not know exact amounts. 10. What is the total public school enrollment in your district (K thru 12-Head count, not F.T.E.)? 11. How many educationally deprived children are enrolled in public and non-public schools in your district? (Estimate if necessary.) 12. How many educationally deprived children participated in your regular term Title I program? 13. How many of the educationally deprived children who participated in your Title I program were also economically deprived? (Estimate if necessary.) 1-3 months below grade level 4-6 months below grade level 14. As a general rule, what was the grade [2] equivalent score threshold which was 7-12 months below grade level [3] 13-18 months below grade level [4] used to select individual students for (10) participation in Title I activities. 19-24 months below grade level [5] more than 24 months below Circle the one threshold range grade level [6] which applies to the most students. Did not use grade equivalent scores to select participants [7] 15. How many public school attendance centers are there in your school district? 16. How many of those attendance centers qualify as "eligible" for Title I activities as a result of your needs assessment? 17. In how many of those attendance centers have Title I activities been conducted in the 1974-1975 regular school term? Reading [1]Math [2] Social Sciences [3] Sciences 4 Language Arts 18. Which of these activities are components of [5] Vocational Education the Title I program conducted in your district 6 [7] (20-34) Speech Therapy in the 1974-1975 regular school term? Guidance/Counselling [8] (Circle the appropriate boxes.) Dental Assistance [9] Medical Assistance a Home Visitation/Social Work [b] Learning Disabilities 73С Food/Meals d Physical Education e Other (Specify) 65



The next four questions (No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22) apply only if you had a Title I Reading Activity.

19.	Which (if any) of these commercially available reading materials are employed in your Title I reading activities?	Alpha One Barnell-Loft New Century Education Hoffman F.D.L.(Educational Development Lab) Lyons and Carnahan SRA Kits Fountain Valley Psycho-Technics Wisconsin Design Sounds of Language Reader's Digest Skill Builder Bowmar Scholastic Benefic Press Random-Singer Systems 80 McGraw-Hill Economy Company Continental Press Be a Better Reader Series Tape cassettes (from	] ] ] ] ] ] ] (35 - 45) ] ] ]
		various sources)  Programmed learning materials  (from various sources)  Other  (Specify)  None-Used no commercially available materials	]
20.	Please rank the following reading skill areas in the order of emphasis placed on them in your Title I Reading Program.  Put a one (1) beside the skill area which receives the most instructional emphasis, a two (2) beside the second most emphasized skill area and so on.	Dictionary Skills  Word meaning  Comprehension  Sight words  Phonetic analysis  Structural analysis	_ (46) _ (47) _ (48) _ (49) _ (50) _ (51)
21.	Were your reading objectives stated in termonths (or years) of reading gain per more (or year) of instruction?	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(52) question no.22)
22.	If YES: was your specific reading objective month (or year) of reading gain for each month (or year) of instruction?	one Yes—one month gain per month.  No—less than one month gain per month.  No—more than one month gain per month.  3	(53) ]
	7.4	gam per monur.	,



The next two questions (No. 23 and No. 24) apply only if you had a Title I Math activity.

	•			
23.	Was your math objective stated in terms of months (or years) of math gain per month (or year) of instruction?		1 2](Skip qu	(54) estion no
24.	If YES: was your specific Math objective one month (or year) of math gain for each month (or year) of instruction?	Yes—one month gain per month. No—less than one month gain per month. No—more than one month gain per month.	11 2 3	(55)
25.	How is the PAC activity organized in your district?	One Council (Building Committee) for each attendance center where Title I activities are conducted. One Council (Central Committee) for the school district as a whole. Both of the above.	[] 2] 3]	(56)
26.	How often does the PAC meet (on the average) in your district?	Once a week or more Two or three times a month About once a month Once or twice a quarter Two or three times a year Less than twice a year	1 2 3 4 5 6	(57)
27.	How many members does your districtwide PAC have?		59	
28.	What is the average number of PAC members in each attendance center Council?			
29.	What percent of all PAC members in your district are	Parents of Public-School Title I participants? Parents of Non-Public School Title I participants? Public School Staff Members? Non-Public School Staff Members? Other?  Total should equal 100%	% %	(62-63) (64-65) (66-67) (68-69) (70-71)



30. Have PAC members been familiarized with Title I Yes (72) guidelines and regulations? No Yes 31. Do PAC members receive the Title I Newsletter? (73)No 32. Are PAC members involved in setting Title I Yes [1](74) program objectives? [27 No 33. Do PAC members review your Title I program Yes 1 (75)application draft prior to submission? No 2 34. Does the local PAC review and comment on your Yes (76) final program application prior to its submission? No Yes 35. Is the PAC involved in evaluating your Title I program? (77)No 2 Yes 36. Do PAC members routinely visit Title I activities in operation? (78) 2 No 37. How much Title I money was spent for the (80 - 2)support of the PAC(s) in your district this year? (Materials, postage, mileage, babysitting, refreshments, etc.) Please estimate if you do not know the exact amount.

These next few questions concern staff personnel involved in your Title I program.

38. Do Title I Teachers receive in-service training?

Yes (10)[2] (Skip question no. 39) No

39. If YES: How do they normally receive in-service training?

> In-Service Training as used here means formal training designed to enhance or upgrade knowledge and skills. In-Service Training does not include knowledge and skill building as a

result of practice and experience on the job.

Circle the one or two most often used methods.	
Local Workshops/Seminars	
State or Regional	
Workshops/Seminars	[2]
College classes for credit	[3] 4
Professional Consultation	[4]
Visits to schools or	G.
classrooms elsewhere	[5]
Other	[6]

40. Do Title I Teacher Aides receive in-service training?

Yes (13) Nο [2] (Skip question no. 41)

41. If YES: How do they normally receive in-service training?

Circle the one or two most often used methods. Local Workshops/Seminars [1] State or Regional Workshops/Seminars (14.15)College classes for credit [3] Professional Consultation .[4] Visits to schools or classrooms elsewhere [5] Other [6]

42. Do Teachers and Teacher Aides routinely receive in-service training jointly or separately?

 $[\Gamma]$ Jointly [2] (16) Separately [3] Both



43. Please rank the items at right in order of In-Service training emphasis among your Title I\_Teachers.

Put a 1 beside the area which receives the most In-Service training emphasis, a 2 beside the second most emphasized, and so on . . .

Reading \_\_\_\_\_\_ (17)
Math \_\_\_\_\_ (18)
Other Areas \_\_\_\_\_ (19)

44. Please rank the items at right in order of In-Service training emphasis among your Title I Teacher Aides.

 Reading
 (20)

 Math
 (21)

 Other Areas
 (22)

45. On the average, how many hours of In-Service Training did each Title I <u>Teacher</u> receive during the 1974-1975 school year?

23 24 25

Use whole hours.

46. On the average, how many hours of In-Service Training did each Title I <u>Teacher Aide</u> receive during the 1974-1975 school year?

Use whole hours.

26 27 28

47. How much Title I money was spent on In-Service Training for Title I staff persons during the 1974-1975 school year?

Please estimate if you do not know exact a punt.

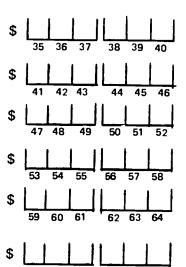


As we attempt to get a picture of the costs involved in evaluation, we need your <u>best estimates</u> of the following costs for Title I activities in your district:

- 48. Cost of Testing Materials
- Cost of staff time (including teacher time) to administer, score, record, pre-test and post-tests
- 50. Cost of staff time to prepare this report
- 51. Cost for services of a local project evaluator—if any (exclude costs which were include: 19 or 50 above)

52. TOTAL

53. Of the Total Cost listed above, how much was paid by Title I money?



(80 = 3)

#### TITLE I STAFF

On Page 11 is a Staff Roster Form to be used in reporting information regarding staff persons involved in your Title I program. The form may be reproduced locally. Instructions for completing the form are printed below.

# STAFF ROSTER FORM -Instructions-

#### Column

(1-3) <u>USD No.</u> Enter your U.S.D. number in the spaces provided at the top of the form.

### Title | Staff Personnel

Please list, by name, all staff persons who worked (full time or part time) in your regular term Title I program. List the names in any convenient order. Please include the names of persons who were volunteer workers as well as those who were compensated with Title I funds. Use as many of the Staff Roster Forms as required to list all Title I staff personnel.

Note: The list of names is for your convenience. After you have completed the forms (and duplicated the forms for your records) you may cut off the names before submitting the Roster Forms.

#### (4–6) Staff Identification Number

After you have listed all staff personnel, begin with the first name on the first sheet and assign an Identification Number to each listed individual. Begin with number one (1) for the first person listed on the first sheet and continue numbering consecutively through the last person listed on the last sheet.

#### (7-8) Full Time or Part Time

Indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column, whether that person worked full-time or part-time in your Title I program. Full time is defined as at least six (6) hours per day and at least 5 days per week, or at least 30 payroll hours per week.

#### (9-17) Teachers

For each person who was a Title I Teacher, indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column(s) the Title I area(s) in which that person taught. One person may (if appropriate) have an "X" in more than one of the columns. For example, if a Teacher taught Title Elementary Reading and also Title I Elementary Social Science, then an "X" should be placed in both column (11) and in column (14).



#### (23) <u>Teacher Aides</u>

For each person who was a Title I Teacher Aide, indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column(s) the area(s) in which that Teacher Aide worked.

## (24-31) Staff Persons Other Than Teachers or Teacher Aides

For each staff person whose function was other than that of Teacher or Teacher Aide, indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column(s) the area(s) in which that person worked.

#### (32) Volunteers

For each Title I staff person whose Title I work was volunteer (not compensated with Title I funds), enter an "X" in this column. Leave this column blank for compensated personnel.



If this person is a volunteer (not compensated) mark this column, 32 32 Other 3 ည notenzinimbA 30 Other than Teacher or Teacher Aide ဓ STAF# PEOPLE WHO WORKED IN REGULAR TERM TITLE I PROGRAM Clerical భ ଷ Tutor 88 28 Social Worker 27 27 Nurse **3**8 **5**6 Psychologist 25 25 Speech Therapist 24 7 AIDES Other 23 23 anguage Arts 22 22 Social Science 7 21 TEACHER Science 20 20 Math 19 19 Reading 28 18 Secondary - (Any Subject) 17 17 Elementary-Other Subjects 16 16 Elementary Language Arts 15 15 TEACHERS Elementary Social Science 7 14 Elementary Science 13 13 Elementary Math 12 12 Phibee R yestnemel3 Kindergarten 5 5 Pre-Kindergarten 0 6 Person Worked in Title 1 Program 9miT-1169 œ œ emiT-IIu3 7 7 0 Number Identifi-cation 9 USD No. 2 Ŋ Ŋ 4 4 PERSON'S NAME



# TITLE | EVALUATION REPORT PART II

#### Student Information

In this part you are asked to supply information regarding the participants in your Title I regular term program.

To do this, a Student Data Sheet is included. This form may be duplicated locally.

Instructions for completing the Student Data Sheet are printed on the following pages.



List (by name) every student in your school district who participated in Title I activities in the 1974-1975 regular school year. List students in any order which is convenient for you, but list each participating student only one time. If you do not have test score; for some participating students, they should be listed anyway. Use as many sheets as necessary to list all participating students.

Note: The listing of student names is for your convenience. Names should not be reported to KSDE. After you have completed the data sheets (and copied them for your records if desired) cut off the names before submitting the sheets to KSDE.

#### -7) Student Number

For each listed student, assign a student number. Begin with number one(1) for the first student listed on the first sheet, and continue numbering consecutively through the last student listed on the last sheet.

#### -9) Grade

Enter the grade number of each participating student in grades 1 through 12. For Pre-Kindergarten, Kindergarten, or Ungraded students, use the following number codes:

Pre-Kindergarten – 13 Kindergarten – 14 Ungraded – 15

#### ) Sex

Using the following code, enter the sex of each participating student:

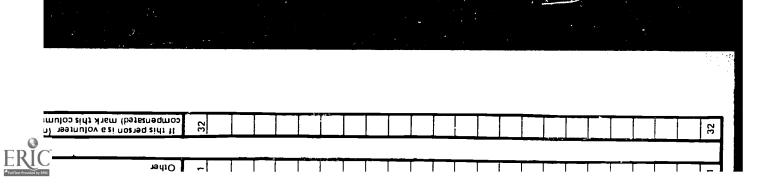
 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Male} & -1 \\ \text{Female} & -2 \end{array}$ 

#### ) Public or Non-Public

Indicate whether each student is regularly enrolled in a Public or a Non-Public school. Use the following code:

Public School Student - 1 Non-Public School Student - 2

82



(12)Race

Using the following code, identify the Ethnic Group applicable

to each student:

White - 1 Black - 2 - 3 American Indian Puerto Rican \_ 4 Mexican American - 5 Oriental Other

#### READING

#### (13-15)Pre-Test Score

For each student who participated in a Title I reading program and was given a standardized reading pre-test, enter that student's pre-test score to the nearest tenth (grade level equivalent score). Note that the decimal point has been pre-printed on the data sheet. If the student did not take a standardized pre-test, leave these blocks blank.

#### (16-17)Month Tested (Pre-Test)

Enter the number of the month in which the student took the reading Pre-Test. (That is, 1=January, 11=November, etc.)

#### (18-20)Post-Test Score

For each student who participated in a Title I reading program and was given a standardized reading post-test, enter that student's post-test score (grade equivalent score). If student did not take a standardized post-test, leave these blocks blank.

#### (21 - 22)Month Tested (Post-Test)

Enter the number of the month in which the student took the reading post-test.

#### (23-24)Reading Test Used

Using the following code, identify the Standardized Reading Test which that student took:

- 1 California Achievement
- 2 Metropolitan Achievement
- 3 Metropolitan Readiness
- 4 Stanford Achievement
- 5 SRA Achievement
- 6 Iowa Test of Basic Skills
- 7 Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills
- 8 Gates MacGinitie
- 9 Sequential Test of Educational Progress
- 10 Davis
- 11 Diagnostic Reading Test
- 12 Durrell-Sullivan
- 13 Lee-Clark
- 14 Nelson
- 15 Nelson-Denny
- 16 Reading Diagnostic Series
- 17 Survey of Primary Reading Skills
- 18 Other





#### 耐食でおEMATICS

#### (25-27) Pre-Test Score

For each student who participated in a Title I Math program and was given a standardized with pre-test, enter that student's pre-test score to the nearest statistic (grade equivalent score). If student did not take a standardized Math pre-test, leave these blocks blank.

#### (28-29) Month Tested (Pre-Test)

Enter the number of the in which student took the Math pre-test.

#### (30--32) Post-Test Score

For each student who participated in a Title I Math program and was given a standardized math post-test enter that student's post-test scre to the nearest tenth (grade equivalent score). If student did at take a standardized post-test, leave these blocks blank.

#### (33-34) Month Tusseu (Post-Test)

Enter the number of the month in which student took the Math post-test.

#### (35-36) Math Test Used

Using the following code, identify the standardized math test which that student took:

- 1 California Achievement
- 2 Metropolitan Achievement
- 3 Metropolitan Readiness
- 4 Standard Achievement
- 5 SRA Achievement
- 6 Iowa Test of Basic Skills
- 7 Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills
- 8 Contemporary Mathematics Test
- 9 Diagnostic Tests in Arithmetic
- 10 Modern Math Understanding Tests
- 11 Modern Math Concepts Tests
- 12 Stanford Diagnostic Arithmetic Test
- 13 Other

#### (37-39) Other Title I Activities

Use these blocks to identify Title I <u>activities other than</u> Reading or Mathematics in which student participated. (See activity codes on following page.)

Exception: Some students who were in Reading or Math programs may have taken neither a standardized pre-test nor post-test. In such cases, columns 13–24 (Reading) and/or columns 25–36 (Math) will have been left blank. So that such students may still be counted as Reading and/or Math participants, use these spaces to indicate reading and/or math participation in addition to any other Title I activitiy.



Use the following codes to indicate participation in other Title I activities:

- 1 Reading (to be used only if student was a reading participant and columns 13-24 are left blank)
- 2 Math (to be used only if student was a math participant and columns 25-36 are left blank)
- 3 Language Arts
- 4 Science
- 5 Social Science
- 6 Health/Physical Education
- 7 Special Education
- 8 Vocational Education
- 9 Other



STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN REGULAR TERM TITLE I PROGRAM

DATA SHEET

	#GSN				- C		READING	92					MATH	ı			OTHER
	(1) (2) (3)		Sп			PRE-TEST	1	POST-TEST		Reading	PRE-TEST	ST		POST TEST	EST		TITLE 1 ACTIVITIES
STUDENT NAME	STUDENT NUMBER (	GRADE		Pub P	0 D a	SCORE	Month Tested	SCORE	Month Tested	Used	SCORE	Month Tested		SCORE	Month Tested	Used	May List up to
	4 5 6 7	8 9	10	=	12 1	13 14 15	16 17	18 19 20	21 22	23   24	25 26 27	28	29 30 3	31 32	33 34	35 36	37 38 39
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																i	i



B. Data Collection Instrument — Summer Term



# SUMMER TITLE I EVALUATION REPORT PART 1

#### **Program Information**

Where you are asked to answer multiple choice questions, please CIRCLE the numbered boxes.

This permits keypunchers to read the numbers within the boxes.

Name of LEA		US	ON C3	<del>- (2)</del>	(3)
Address	<del></del>		(1)	(2)	(3)
County					
Phone NoArea Code	Phone Number				
Person Submitting Evaluation Report	Nan	ne			
	Title	<u> </u>	No continue		
Phone No. (if different from abo	Area code	Phone	Number		
1. Is your program conducted		Summer Term Regular and So			1 2 * <sup>(4)</sup>
Where dollar amounts ar	e requested, use	whole dollars.			
2. How much Title I money was available Summer term activities in your district	ole for 1975 ct?	\$	6 7		0 11
Of the Title I funds available for Summer	term activities				
★3. how much was for support of reading	activities?	\$ [	2 13 14	15 16	17 18
★4. how much was for support of math a	ctivities?	\$ [		1 11	3 24 25
★ 5. how much was for support of other a	activities?	\$	9 2 21	22   23	3 24 25
the total of the three above figures the amount listed in No. 2. Please not know exact amounts.	(3,4,5) should estimate if you	equal do	26 27 28	8 29 30	31 32

\* If your district had both Regular and Summer term Title I activities you need to answer only those questions which are preceded by a star (\*). Answers to the other questions were provided in your district's Regular term Evaluation Report.

If your district had only Summer Title I activities, answer all questions.



6. What is the total public school enrollment in your district (K thru 12-Head count, not F.T.E.)? 7. How many educationally deprived children are enrolled in public and non-public schools in your district? (Estimate if necessary.) \* 8. How many educationally deprived children participated in your summer term Title I program? 79. How many of the educationally deprived children who participated in your Title I sumnier program were also economically deprived? (Estimate if necessary.) 1-3 months below grade level 1 4-6 months below grade level 2 10. As a general rule, what was the grade 7-12 months below grade level [3] equivalent score threshold which was 13-18 months below grade level 4 (57) used to select individual students for 19-24 months belo / grade level participation in Title I activities. more than 24 months below Circle the one threshold range grade level 6 which applies to the most students. Did not use grade equivalent scores to select participants 7 11. How many public school attendance centers are there in your school district? 2. How many of those attendance centers qualify as "eligible" for Title I activities as a result of your needs assessment? 13. In how many of those attendance centers have Title I activities been conducted in the 1975 summer school term? Reading Math 2 Social Sciences 3 Sciences 4 Language Arts 5 ★14. Which of these activities are components of (67-72) Vocational Education 6 the Title I program conducted in your district Speech Therapy 7 in the 1975 summer school term? Guidance/Counselling 8 (Circle the appropriate boxes.) Dental Assistance 9



89

Medical Assistance

Learning Disabilities

Physical Education

Food/Meals

Other

Home Visitation/Social Work 5

(Specify)

a

C

d

е

**f** 

The next two questions (No. 15 and No. 16) apply only if you had a Summer Title I Reading activity.

<b>★</b> 15.	Which (if any) of these commercially available reading materials are employed in your Summer Title I reading activities?	Alpha One Barnell-Loft New Century Education Hoffman E.D.L.(Educational Development Lab) Lyons and Carnahan SRA Kits Fountain Valley Psyche Technics Wisconsin Design Sounds of Language Reader's Digest Skill Builder Bowmar Scholastic Benefic Press Random-Singer Systems 80 McGraw-Hill Economy Company Continental Press Be a Better Reader Series Tape cassettes (from various sources) Frogrammed Jearning materials (from various sources) Other (Specify) None—Used no commercially available materials		(73-79)
<b>★</b> 16.	Please rank the following reading skill areas in the order of emphasis placed on them in your Title I Summer Reading Program.  Put a one (1) beside the skill area which receives the most instructional emphasis, a two (2) beside the second most emphasized skill area and so on.	Dictionary Skills  Word meaning  Comprehension  Sight words  Phonetic analysis  Structural analysis		(80 = 1) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)
17.	How is the PAC activity organized in your district?	One Council (Building Committee) for each attendance center where Title I activities are conducted. One Council (Central Committee) for the school district as a whole. Both of the above.	1] 2] 3	(10)



18.	How often does the PAC meet (on the average) in your district?	Once a week or more Two or three times a About once a month Once or twice a quarton Two or three times a Less than twice a year	a month rter a year	1 2 3 4 5	(11)
19.	How many members does your districtwide PAC have?		12 13		
20.	What is the average number of PAC members in each attendance center Council?		14 1	15	
21.	What percent of all PAC members in your district are	Parents of Public-Scho Title I participants? Parents of Non-Public Title I participants? Public School Staff of Non-Public School Staff Members? Other?	School — lembers? _	% %	(16-17) (18-19) (20-21) (22-23) (24-25)
22.	Have PAC members been familiarized with Title guidelines and regulations?		Yes No	1 2	(26)
<b>2</b> 3.	Do PAC members receive the Title I Newsletter?		Yes No	1 [2]	(27)
<b>2</b> 4.	Are PAC members involved in setting Title I program objectives?		Yes No	1 2	(28)
25.	Do PAC members review your Title I program application draft prior to submission?		Yes No	1 2	(29)
26.	Does the local PAC review and comment on you final program application prior to its submission?		Yes No	1	(30)
27.	Is the PAC involved in evaluating your Title I pr	Oqram:	Yes No	2	(31)
28.	Do PAC members routinely visit Title I activities	in operations		[ <u>]</u>	(32)
29.	How much Title I money was spent for the support of the PAC(s) in your district this year? (Materials, postage, mileage, babysitting, refreshments, etc.)  Please estimate if you do not know the exact	\$ 33 34 amount.	35 36 37	38	





These next few questions concern staff personnel inv	olved in your	
30. Do Title I <u>Teachers</u> receive in-service training?	Yes 1 No 2	(39) Skip question no. 32)
31. If YES: How do they normally receive in-service training?  In-Service Training as used here means	Circle the one or two most often used methods.  Local Workshops/Seminars	គា
formal training designed to enhance or upgrade knowledge and skills.	State or Regional Workshops/Seminars	1 (40-41)
In-Service Training does not include knowledge and skill building as a result of practice and experience on	College classes for credit Professional Consultation Visits to schools or	(40.41) 3
the job.	classrooms elsewhere Other	<u>5</u>
32. Do Title I Teacher Aides receive in-service training	ng? Yes 1 No 2 (	(42) Skip question no. 34)
	Circle the one or two most often used methods.	
33. If YES: How do they normally receive in-service training?	Local Workshops/Seminars State or Regional Workshops/Seminars College classes for credit Professional Consultation Visits to schools or classrooms elsewhere	[] [2] [3] (43-44) [4]
	Other	<u>5</u>
34. Do Teachers and Teacher Aides routinely receive in-service training jointly or separately?	Jointly Separately Both	1 2 (45) 3
35. Ple. a rank the items at right in order		
of In-Service training emphasis among your Title I Teachers.	B.0	(4G) (47)
Put a 1 beside the area which receives the most In-Service training emphasis, a 2 beside the second nost emphasized, and so on		(48)
36. Please rank the items at right in order of		(49)
In-Service training emphasis among your Title I <u>Teacher Aides.</u>		(50) (31)



37. On the average, how many hours of In-Service Training did each Title I <u>Teacher</u> receive during the 1974-1975 school year?

Use whole hours.



38. On the average, how many hours of In-Service Training did each Title I <u>Teacher Aide</u> receive during the 1974-1975 school year?

Use whole hours.



39. How much Title I money was spent on In-Service Training for Title I staff persons during the 1974-1975 school year?

Please estimate if you do not know exact amount.

As we attempt to get a picture of the costs involved in evaluation, we need your <u>best estimates</u> of the following costs for Title I <u>summer</u> activities in your district:

★ 40. Cost of Testing Materials

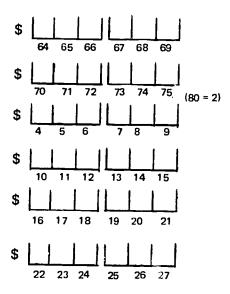
★41. Cost of staff time (including teacher time) to administer, score, record, pre-test and post-tests

★42. Cost of staff time to prepare this report

43. Cost for services of a local project evaluator—if any (exclude costs which were included in 41 or 42 above)

★44. TOTAL

★45. Of the Total Cost listed above, how much was paid by Title I money?



(80 = 3)

#### TITLE I STAFF

On Page 11, is a Staff Roster Form to be used in reporting information regarding staff persons involved in your summer Title I program. The form may be reproduced locally. Instructions for completing the form are printed below.

# STAFF ROSTER FORM -Instructions-

#### Column

(1-3) <u>USD No.</u> Enter your U.S.D. number in the spaces provided at the top of the form.

#### Title | Staff Personnel

Please list, by name, all staff persons who worked (full time or part time) in your summer term Title I program. List the names in any convenient order. Please include the names of persons who were volunteer workers as well as those who were compensated with Title I funds. Use as many of the Staff Roster Forms as required to list all Title I summer staff personnel.

Note: The list of names is for your convenience. After you have completed the forms (and dur.licated the forms for your records) you may cut off the names before submitting the Roster Forms.

#### (4-6) Staff Identificat Number

After you have listed all staff personnel, begin with the first name on the first sheet and assign an Identification Number to each listed individual. Begin with number one (1) for the first person listed on the first sheet and continue numbering consecutively through the last person listed on the last sheet.

#### (7–8) Full Time or Part Time

Indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column, whether that person worked full-time or part-time in your summer Title I program. Full time is defined as at least six (6) hours per day and at least 5 days per week, or at least 30 payroll hours per week.

#### (9-17) Teachers

For each person who was a Title I Teacher, indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column(\*) the Title I area(s) in which that person taught. One person may (if appropriate) have an "X" in more than one of the columns. For example, if a Teacher taught Title I Elementary Reading and also Title I Elementary Social Science, then an "X" should be placed in both column (11) and in column (14).



### (23) <u>Teacher Aides</u>

For each person who was a Title I Teacher Aide, indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column(s) the area(s) in which that Teacher Aide worked.

## (24-31) Staff Persons Other Than Teachers or Teacher Aides

For each staff person whose function was other than that of Teacher or Teacher Aide, indicate with an "X" in the appropriate column(s) the area(s) in which that person worked.

## (32) <u>Volunteers</u>

For each Title I summer staff person whose Title I work was volunteer (not compensated with Title I funds), enter an "X" in this column. Leave this column blank for compensated personnel.



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# SUMMER TITLE I EVALUATION REPORT PART II

#### Student Information

In this part you are asked to supply information regarding the participants in your Title I summer term program.

Please complete the chart on the following page. Fill out the columns corresponding to those activities included in your summer Title I program.

In addition, for each student who participated in summer Title I Reading or Math activities, complete a Student Evaluation Form (Page 17, Reading Page 19, Math). We suggest that Title I Reading and Math teachers be provided with a sufficient quantity of these forms at the beginning of the summer program.



Number of Summer Title I Participants — USD No. (1 - 3) - by Grade and by Activity - (10-13) (14-17) (18-21) (22-25) (26-29) (30-(4 - 5)(6 - 9)(30 - 33)(34-38) (39 - 42)(43 - 46) Unduplicated Social Language Vocational Physical Reading Math Science Other Science Total Count Arts Education Education Grade All Activities (80 = 1)Pre-K (80 = 2)Κ 1 (80 = 3)2 (80 = 4)3 (80 = 5)4 (80 = 6)5 (80 = 7)(80 = 8)6 7 (80 = 9)(79-80=10) 8 9 (79-80=11) (79-80=12) 10 (79-80=13) 11 (79-80=14) 12 (79-80=15) Ungr. Total

How many Summer Title I 1974-1975 Regular Term	-		
			(47 - 50)
How many Summer Title I	students were		
	White		(51 - 54)
	Black		(55 · 58)
	American Indian		(59 - 62)
	Puerto Rican		(63 - 66)
	Mexican American		(67 - 70)
	Oriental		(71 - 74)
	Other		(75 · 78) (79-80 = 16)
	TOTAL		
	98	Should be same a unduplicated coun total at right above	t



Teacher: Fill out one Student Evaluation Form for each summer Title 1 Reading student.

Name of Student

Name of Student

Name before submitting to tish.

STUDENT EVALUATION FORM
Summer Title !

READING

			beginning this stud			7			end of the Sthas shown.	ummer program	n, this	
Reading Skill Areas		Well Below Normal	Slightly Below Normal	Normal or Above		Caccamento		Very little if any Improvement	Slight Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Much Improvement	
Dictionary Skills	1	1	2	3	(10	<b>)</b>	<u> </u>	1	2	3	4	(1
Word Meaning	2.	1	2	3	(1	)	8.	1	2	3	4	(1
Comprehension	3.	1	2	3	(1:	2)	9.	1	2	3	4	(1
Sight Words	4.	1	2	3	(1:	3)	10.	1	2	3	4	(1
Phonetic Analysis	5.	1	2	3	(14	2	<u>11</u> .	1	2	3	4	(2
Structural Analysis	6.	1	2	3	(15	;) (;	12.	1	2	3	4	(2

For each skill area put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's skill level at the beginning of the summer program.

For each skill area, put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's progress during the summer program.

You need evaluate each student only in those skill areas in which you will provide instruction during the summer program.

If you think explanatory comment is needed, use this space.

Teacher: Fill out one Student Evaluation Form for each summer Title I Math student. Name of Student

Name before submitting to Asok,

STUDENT EVALUATION FORM
Summer Title I

**MATHEMATICS** 

			beginning this stud						end of the S has shown.	ummer prograr	n, this	
Math Skill Areas		Well Below Normal	Slightly Below Normal	Normal or Above				Very little if any Improvement	Slight Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Much Improvement	
Comprehension of Numeration System	1.	1	2	3	(1	0)	7.	1	2	3	4	(16
Basic Addition/Subtraction	2.	1	2	3	(1	1)	8,	1	2	3	4	(17
Basic Multiplication/Division	3.	1	2	3	(1	2)	9.	1	2	3	4	(18
Concepts/Operations with Fractions/Decimals	4.	1	2	3	(1	3)	10.	1	2	3	4	(19
Measures/Calculations for Lengths/Areas/Volumes	5	1	2	3	(1	14)	11.	1	2	3	4	(20
Algebraic Concepts/Operations	6.	1	2	3	(1	5)_	12.	1	2	3	4	(21

For each skill area put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's skill level at the beginning of the summer program.

For each skill area, put an "X" in the box which best describes the student's progress during the summer program.

You need evaluate each student only in those skill areas in which you will provide instruction during the summer program.

If you think explanatory comment is needed, use this space.

C. Regular Term Student Data Summary (computer printout)

STUDENT INFORMATION	HEALTH SOCIAL PHYSICAL SPECIAL VOCAT CIENCE SCIENCE EDUCAT EDUCAT	9 0 12 6 4 0.28% C.0% 0.37% 0.18% 0.12%	0.08% 0.0% 0.21% 0.11% 0.15%	0.10 1 B 0.05% 0.02% 0.02% 0.19%	7 0 0 1 8 0.17€ 0.0 % 0.0 % 0.02% 03%	6 2 0 4 2 0.17% 0.06% 0.0% 0.11% 0.06%	3 5 7 0 0.10% 3% 0.0° 0.23% 0.0%	5 0 0 21 0 0.29% 0.0% 0.0% 1.20% 0.0%	0 0 36 0 0 36 0.0%	0 0 0 0 53 0 0.0% 8.45% 0.0%	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 % 0.0 % 0.0 % 22.60% 0.0 %	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0.0 % 0.0 % 2.08% 0.0 %		o#	0.0 % 0.0 % 0.75% 0.0 %	45 5 56 184 29
TITLE 1 PPOGRAM EVALUATION MEPORT	LANGUAGE HEANING WATH AHIS SC	2644 1345 23 83.074 41.404 0.719	427h 1334 50 40.40% 24.33% 1.06%	3414 400 26 40************************************	3444 1044 54 FY.59% 25.44* 1.43%	32h2 420 68	2756 787 55 88-679 25-368 1-778	1492 312 110 n.21% 17.ec* 0.28%	H24 243 59 H1.04% 23.75# 5.77%	476 100 33 75,424 15,45% 5,26%	105 2 16 59.324 1.134 9.044	49 2 11 66.72% 2.70% 14.86%	41 2 9 H5**2% 4*17¥ 1H*75%	H1 17 0 22-31% 4.00% 0.0%	14-15 124H 5	12.1 14 7 7 4.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 1	24144 8475 531
REGULAH TEHA 1974-14	NUMHEN PHION OF TEMS STUDENTS GAIN GAIN	14.40+	754 1.00 8.40 17.74.	567 1.45 0.349	10.336	543 1.40 0.72 13.95*	52 1.50 0.71	244 1.31 0.73 5.074	164 1.54 (0.71 3.925	33 1.56 0.63 0.786	0 0 0	0.025	0.0	но.0 к 0.19*	15 1.07	0.15.	4750 1.31 5.F4
STATEWIDE SUMMARY RE	NUMERA PAION PAION OF TEANS OF STUDENTS GAIN GAIN	1 1244 1.14 1.72 6.344	2 .517 1.34 0.76	3 3347 1.27 0.70 17.20*	4 32H1 1.16 U.N7	5 2932 1.24 0.60 14.044	6 2476 1.32 0.64 12,544	7 1362 1.75 0.64	8 718 1.65 0.64 3.654	9 42 1.34 0.41 2.14y	10 HU 1.14 U.FZ	11 32 1.20 0.54 0.154	12 25 1.41 0.59	PREK 36 2.55	KIND 50 1.12	UNGH 12:0 1.6H 0:01	TOTAL 19444 1.33 0.72



### Fread, Dunil C			KE GUL	HEGULAR TERM 1974	-75	PHOGHAM EVALUATION	ALUATION	HEPORT	ιΛ	TUBENT II	STUDENT INFORMATION		PAGE
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	OH A DE	HALF		PUNL 1C	PUH IC	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN		MEXICAN		ОТНЕЯ	TOTAL
	-	2041 60.474		323H 95.638	144	2369	646 20.56¥	51	20.00	161	9.22	58	3386
	~	7417 59•744		4474	455.4	345H 73.36\$	751 20.17%	0.858	0.08%	197	9 4 7	32	4714
1,140	m	2574 61 • 204		*020 427.24	177	3034	924	1.078	2	127	~ 1.0	21	4200
114   105   134   125   2514   24.018   0.018   0.018   0.28	•	ر <del>ائع ) ( 14</del> 10 م عال		35.32 95.119	1.77	2856 69.098	1000	30	5 0.12%	174	622.0	2 27	4134
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612.11	•	1439 59.174	1754	:	3111	2030	892.75	18	20.00%	113	12 0.39%	2.8	3109
67-444 31-24 1-105 1-144 84-774 10-744 0-59% 0-0 % 3-03% 0-0 % 0-20% 67-444 31-240 49-7446 0-0 % 72-50% 17-37% 0-19% 0-106% 5-41% 0-16% 11-27% 11-27% 11-24 100-00 % 70-450 11-27% 0-19% 0-106% 0-0 % 70-450 11-27% 0-10	_	1073		1720	33 1,866	148H 84.8H%	10.44%	9 ° 0	0.0	. 63 3.59%	2 0.11\$	\$62.0	1753
67.444 31.800	<b>cc</b>	727 466.59		1005	10.704	868 84.77%	110	865°0	8 0 0 0	31	0	202.0	1024
18,   32	•	427 67 - F44		859°66	\$ 0.0	72.50%	113	5 0 . 79%	0.16%	34 5.418	1 0 0 169	8	629
74.324 24.34 100.00% 0.0% 78.364 10.814 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0		145 82.025	32		, \$ 0.0 0	136	24 13.48%	1.12%	000	0.56%	000	1 0.568	178
72-924 27-014 100-60% 0.0 6 77-014 0.0 6 2-08% 0.0 8 0.0 8 0.0 8 2-09% 0  141 1H1 37-2 0 134 216 3 0 0 6 0.0 8 0.0	-	74.324		100.004	0.0	58 78.363	10.01	. 0 0 0	0.0	0.0	000	0 0	74
141 1H1 302 0 134 216 3 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 6 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	~	32.924	13 27.044	100.001	\$ 0.0	77.06%	0.0	1 2.08%	0.0	0.0	000	2.048	6.8
1643 A77 1911 9 935 772 5 3 141 7 54 54 54 54 195 124 45.649 0.168 7.348 0.368 2.818 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ă	141	181	342	¥ 0•0	134 35.418	25.50%	3.0	0.0	1.65%	່ <del>ຮ</del> ້ວ 0 • 0	E 6.0	363
51.3% 34.6% 100.00% 0.0% 79.55% 19.70% 0.0% 0.70% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	C	1643 54+324	477 45.644	1911	\$2.0	935 48.70%	712 40.21%	5	3 0.16%	1417.348	7 0.368	5.6	1920
56.14 34.73 24194 1049 20463 6755 745 20 1194 63 261 2 66.14 34.73 4 47.24% 3.54% 69.43% 23.06% 0.84% 0.07% 4.08% 0.22% 0.89%	d.	41. 3.5.35	34.64	100.000	9 0.0	105 79.55*	26 19.70%	°0°0	1 0.70%	0.0	0 0	800	132
			11637 35,734	24144	3.58%	20483 69.539	6755	745	20.0	119.	. •	261	29289
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	•	VOCAT	\$ 0.0	• • • •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•••	
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Of all third grade Title participents this percent were read to corricionate		SCIENCE	0.0	0.0	0.0	•	o	•••	0.0		0.0		•	•	0.0		0.0	•	
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	PROGRAM	READING	41 73.21\$	100.005		100.001	32	27 93.108	•	• 0 • 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	•	100.00	100.005	122	
	57-1	PRIOR YEARS GAIN	:	8:.9	7 0.54	5 0.42	2 0.40	3 0.73	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0				6.53	\
	A TERM	WHRFR PR		1 0.20	6 0.37	2 0.36 13.33%	3 0.92	3 1.83	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \$ 0.0	0.0 \$ 0.0	0.0	15 0.76 20.55\$	
	REGULA	PRIOR YEARS GAIN ST	1.79	92.0		11.0		9.65	0.0	•	••	•	0.0	0.0	į		• ;	41.0 5	Total number of reading participants (with or without pre-test and post-test scores)
	ISTRICT	NUMMEN PRIOR OF THE STORE OF THE STORE OF THE STORE OF THE STORENTS OF THE STORE OF	7. 1.90	2P 1.1.	7:10 1:10 1:10 1:10 1:10 1:10 1:10 1:10	22 t.61 15.494	26 2.23	18.28 Treel		0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 1.00	0.70x		Total numi of reading participants (with or wit pre-test and
Total number of third grade reading participants	SCHOOL DISTRICT	ORADE :	7	N	en		un .		-/		, <b>o</b>	90	<b>=</b>	12	PREK	KIND	UNGR	TOTAL	
Number of third grade reading participants with reported participants	post-test scores.			Reading Gair (in months of gain per	during the 1974-75 regular term. Computed	by dividing difference between pre and post test scores by the	number of months between texts.	10	4	gain for prior years. Computed	by dividing pre- test (grade equivalent) score	by the actual grade level.		٠	Total number	participants with reported	post-test scores.	a č	participants, this percentage that reported pre-test and post-test scores.

PAGE 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS BY SEX, PUBLIC/NON-PUBLIC, RACE

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	REGULAR TE	1 TERM 1974-75	-75	PROGRAM EV	PROGRAM EVALUATION REPO	IS. REPORT	in	fi Student information	fii ORMATION	who were fifth graders.
GRADE	MALE	FEMALE	PUBL IC	NON PURLIC	WHITE	PLACK	AME LICAN INDIAN	PUERTO	MEXICAN AMERICAN (	ORIENTAL	OTHER
	67.86%	32.14%	54 96.43%	2 3,57 <b>%</b>	32/18	29 51.79%	0.00	0.0	3.57%	7.148	5.368
, i		33.878	93,55%	6.458	30.00	46.778	0.00	0.0	0.0	1.61%	1.618
. \		27.27.5		960.6	19 57.589	33.33%	3.038	° 0 • 0	°0.0	2 6.06 <b>%</b>	0.0
e e	54.173	45.83%	20 83,33%	16.67%	15 62,50%	25 00%	0.0 8	1.17\$	4.178	1.178	0.0
	68.75%	31 58	96.88%	3.138	16 50.00%	OF S	0°0	0.00	3.13%	5 15,63\$	3.13%
	75.868	24.148	93,10%	2 806*9	12.41.38%	8 27.59	<b>5</b> 0•0	0.0	0.0	8 27.59\$	3.45%
	80	0.0	<b>8</b> 0•0	0.0	# 0*0	0.0	0°0	0.0	0.0	0.0	000
i .	°°°	* 0 • 0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0°0 €	0.0	0.0	°0.0	0.0	000
	* 0.0	# 0 0 ? 0	0 • 0	0.0	0.0	0°0	000	0.0	0.0	0.0	, 60
10	0.0	# 0 • 0	0.0	0.0	0°0	0°0 %	0.0	\$ 0 \$	0.0		
	# 0.0	# 0 • 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	°°°	0.0	000		
22	8.0.0	£ 0.0	\$°0.0	° 0 ° 0	80.0	0.0	0.0	° 0 • 0	6 0		
PREX	0.0	0.0%	°°°°	0 0 0	\$ 0.0	°°°	0.0	0			
KIND	8 0.0	100,00%	100.00%		000	0.0	0.0	0.0			_
UNGB	100.00%	\$ 0°0	100.00%	000	0.0	0.0	<b>30</b>	100.00			
TOTAL	161 67.65%	77 32,35%	222 93,28%	16 6.72%	111	92 38.66%	1.428	2 0 8 4 %	1.68%	22 9.24%	0.0 % 